# The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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**SOCRATES SAID**
That half the trouble of mankind is due to the reckless use of language

# SLIPSHOD ENGLISH
## is a Sure Mark of Ignorance or Ill-Breeding

*"If the way in which men express their thoughts is slipshod and mean, it will be very difficult for their thoughts themselves to escape being the same."—Dean ALFORD in "Plea for the Queen's English."*

**CONFUCIUS SAID**
The best language is that which most accurately conveys our meaning

**MANY PERSONS STUMBLE *in the use of words.*** There are many faults of speech and writing common among English-speaking people of some, or even considerable, education. As a man is judged very largely nowadays by the language he uses, it is important to give attention, more than is usually done, to the subject of correct diction. It is a fascinating subject and one that well repays study. Nowhere can it be so exhaustively pursued, or with such confidence and sure profit, as in the book which Prof. A. G. Wilkinson, of the U. S. Patent Office, says is "the most perfect dictionary ever made in any language, the highest authority in all departments of the English language"—**the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary.**

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## CORRECT AND INCORRECT USES OF WORDS

**REJECTED LOVER** (in despair): "Then I propose to drown myself!"

**BOSTON LOVED ONE** (pale and haughty): "You should say purpose, not 'propose.' You need to consult the Standard Dictionary."

**AUNTIE WINDHAM** (of Chicago), coming suddenly upon her nephew in the pantry:—"Johnny, I am surprised!"

**JOHNNY BEANPOD** (visiting from Boston):—"You mean, dear Aunt, you are astonished. It is I who have been 'surprised.' Pray learn to express your meaning correctly by using the Standard Dictionary."

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# The Literary Digest

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### CLOSE OF THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

NOW that the delegates at The Hague have concluded their deliberations (the conference ended July 26), the fruit of their labors becomes an important matter of discussion. The proposed arbitration court, which is considered by far the most valuable result, must depend entirely on the support of public opinion to give it force; and the comments and arguments of the public press and of prominent men for the next few months or years can make or mar this effort to keep the world's peace. The reception of the conference's results by the press, therefore, is of considerable consequence.

The proposed arbitration court will have its headquarters at The Hague, and will be composed of four representatives from each power, to hold office six years. The parties in dispute may select from this court any number of judges upon whom they can agree. The special field for this tribunal will be cases involving questions of judicial bearing, especially as regards the meaning and application of treaties. Perhaps the feature that will do more than all else to aid the cause of peace is the proviso that neutral nations may call the attention of disputing powers to the existence of the court; so that if the disputing parties then refuse to arbitrate, they will have to tell why, or suffer a loss in public esteem. The nation which recommends arbitration, moreover, will feel constrained by its sense of consistency to submit to arbitration at its own next quarrel. Sixteen governments, by their delegates, signed the arbitration agreement. The United States reserved the rights declared in the Monroe doctrine. Germany, Austria, China, Japan, Luxemburg, Servia, Switzerland, and Turkey did not sign the agreement, but some of them probably will do so before the close of the year, when the time for doing so expires.

Fifteen governments signed the convention on the rules of war, fifteen the adaptation of the Geneva convention to naval warfare, seventeen the declaration prohibiting the use of explosives from balloons, sixteen the declaration prohibiting the use of projectiles containing asphyxiating gases, and fifteen the prohibition of the use of dum-dum bullets. England and the United States did not sign the agreement prohibiting the use of dum-dum bullets. The final act, which reviews the work of the congress and recommends future conferences, was signed by all the nations represented: Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, China, Denmark, Spain, the United States, Mexico, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Servia, Siam, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, and Bulgaria.

One result of the conference has been, it is said, to give added prestige to the United States in the eyes of the other nations. The Hague correspondent of the New York *Sun* says:

"The feature of the congress which most impresses many members is the removal of many prejudices and misconceptions which more than two months of close and amicable association between representative men of all countries has accomplished.

"This will unquestionably prove of greater future value to the United States than to any other country. It is true, as mentioned earlier in these despatches, that there was a feeling at the outset in many delegates' minds that the Americans were almost interlopers in what had heretofore been regarded as exclusively European questions. This feeling had entirely disappeared before the American delegates themselves raised the point a week ago that the United States must decline to accept the proposed duty to volunteer friendly offices in quarrels between European countries. Moreover, America is not only fully recognized as a great new factor in the international situation, but her delegates have commanded greater influence during the past six weeks of the session than those of any other country.

"It is a curious but significant fact that nothing added so much to the American influence in that parliament of the world as the advent of the American flag in the far East. It has been manifested again and again in indirect ways to the United States delegates that the appearance of American authority on the other side of the Pacific has won recognition and respect from the other great powers such as no amount of internal progress and prosperity would have accomplished."

**A Ridiculous Court.**—"It is safe to say that the expectations of neither Mr. Stead nor the congress will be anywhere near realized in the matter of arbitrating international disputes. Mr. Stead himself admits that the wording of the agreement leaves the right to any nation to blackball any other nation applying to be included, except the nations signing The Hague compact. England would surely blackball the Transvaal, Italy would never consent to the Pope becoming a member, the United States would never permit the so-called republics of Cuba and the Philippines to appeal to the arbitration court, nor would any of the signatory powers allow the court to listen to an appeal from China for protection against the spoliation of the empire by greedy Europe.

"It looks like a close corporation of the stronger nations to protect themselves while scrambling for opportunity to make conquest of the territory of the weaker countries. The most important questions now before the world are to have no standing at court. The Transvaal must right wrongs put upon it, the Pope must fight alone, the Cubans and the Filipinos must wear the collar of subjects if they can not win their freedom, and China must not grumble if she is too weak to protect herself against land robbers. Such a court of arbitration would be a travesty on justice, if not on decency, too."—*The Times, Kansas City.*

**An International Farce.**—"The Peace Conference finished its labors and passed into history as one of the many international

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farces which have from time to time engrossed public attention. It was an impracticable scheme originated by an autocrat whose system of government and the fact that he maintains the largest standing army in the world made it plain to everybody that he had some other motive in view than the one announced. . . . . .

"The conference was a failure in every sense of the word, because it accomplished nothing of the least practical value. It is true that not one of the powers represented had any hope or even desire that anything should be accomplished. They all sent delegates out of a desire to appear complaisant to Russia, but there was but a thinly veiled purpose from the start on the part of the delegates that Russia's plans, if indeed she had any, should come to naught.

"The only agreement of interest arrived at by the conference was the formulation of a scheme of voluntary arbitration, by which nations may refer disputes to a permanent court of arbitration. The scheme is utterly impracticable, because the arbitration is purely voluntary, and no nation would resort to it except where it realized that it could not maintain its point and desired a graceful way out of a tight place. . . . The adoption of the arbitration plan was the means the conference employed to conceal the utter insincerity of the whole proceedings. . . . Those kind-hearted and well-meaning souls who imagine that the conference has placed us nearer the millennium are likely to be very quickly undeceived."—*The Picayune, New Orleans.*

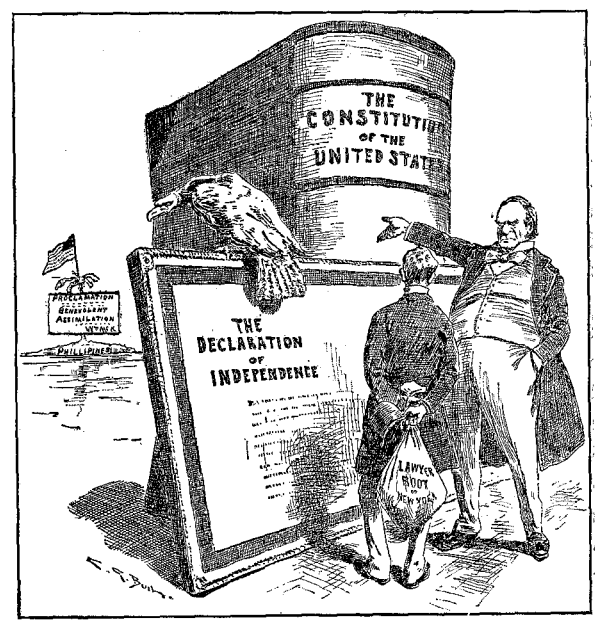
**Epoch-Making and Significant.**—"In order to appreciate the labors of the conference at their true value it is necessary to recognize the fact that the decline of warfare and the growth of the peace sentiment have been and will probably continue to be slow—discouragingly slow, perhaps, to men of extremely sanguine temperament. Those who confine their attention to their own times and their immediate surroundings may be inclined to the pessimistic conclusion that human nature will be in the future very much the same as it has been in the past, and that war is an incurable evil. If, however, the conditions of life during past ages be examined, and comparisons be made of the same, a steady development of human sympathy and the gradual sapping of the military spirit will be noted. At a comparatively recent time in the history of mankind a battle was regarded by men of our race as a religious rite, wherein the priests of warring clans sacrificed the women to slaughter in honor of their tribal gods. The student may read in the pages of the chronicles how our Teutonic ancestors hacked off the arms of their captives and cast the severed members into the blazing fires of their altars. Wherever they marched their route was marked by wanton massacres, in which neither age nor sex was spared. Occasionally the monotony of putting a whole nation to the sword was relieved by a variation in deviltry, as when the Franks, during the invasion of Gaul, rolled their wagons over two hundred maidens and cast the mangled bodies to the dogs. . . . . .

"It would be possible to trace the amelioration of social life through successive stages up to the present time, each stage showing a distinct advance in humanity and a decline in brutality. The most successful nations from a material point of view are no longer those which are the most incessant fighters, but those which have developed to the highest degree the arts of peace and the pursuits of commerce. The essentially martial Turks occupy a low place in the family of nations, while the shopkeeping Englishmen are far in the van. In the light of past history the achievements of the Peace Conference must be regarded as epoch-making. The professional peace-makers may be obliged to defer to a still distant future the final consummation of their hopes; but it can not be denied that the establishment by universal consent of an international court to which all nations may appeal for a judgment of their differences must mark a point of departure quite as significant as was the proclamation in a more brutal age of the 'Truce of God.'"—*The Record, Philadelphia.*

**An Immense Gain.**—"The fact that sixteen nations, including the most powerful and the most advanced in Europe, have become signatories of the arbitration convention really changes the situation as to war and peace radically. It makes war more difficult and improbable, and it makes peace more easy and certain. It creates obstacles in the way of the former and safeguards for the latter. It raises in the mind of the world a presumption that did not exist in favor of peace. It is a formal and general declaration that the nation that enters on the path of war without having exhausted the means provided for avoiding it must expect the condemnation of the opinion of civilized mankind.

"It will be said that no nation is obliged to regard this opinion. That is true. It is equally true that this opinion is all that has secured every change for the better in the relations of nations. It is open to any government to-day to violate any of the essential principles of what is called international law, if it choose to do so. There is no court before which it could be arraigned, there is no machinery of punishment that could be set in motion against it. Other governments might, indeed, join in defending its victim, but there is no legal obligation on any one of them to do so. Yet it is simply incredible that any government would in war bombard a defenseless and unfortified city, or kill prisoners, or turn troops loose for rapine and outrage, as was done with impunity only little more than a century ago. Nor is this the only evidence of the power of opinion. Every one of the changes for the better that have been adopted was originally suggested by mere writers, with no authority but the respect their motives and

TEACHING CUBA TO RIDE.
—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*




A PROBLEM FOR THE LAWYER; HOW TO GET AROUND THESE.
—*The World, New York.*

## TASKS FOR THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

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their reasoning inspired, and often without official station or even actual experience in diplomacy."—*The Times, New York.*

**American Success.**—"Against the one failure to secure the exemption of private property not contraband from seizure at sea the American delegates to the Peace Conference at The Hague are to be credited with several distinct diplomatic triumphs. It was to their initiative and persistent advocacy that we owe the adoption of the principles of mediation and arbitration, which, if they do not afford the promise of uninterrupted peace among nations, yet provide a standing invitation and method to avoid war. The signatory powers bind themselves to at least count thirty before they let loose their ponderous armaments.

"In uniting with the British delegates in opposition to limiting the advantages of financial strength and mechanical resources in warfare the American delegates were only strengthening the forces of civilization against ignorance and sheer brute force. The dum-dum bullet is as much an instrument of civilization as the bell-mouthed blunderbuss was in its day.

"But the triumph of genuine American diplomacy was shown in securing the adoption of a resolution saving to the United States the time-honored principles of the Monroe doctrine. According to the synopsis of the work of the conference cabled to *The Times-Herald* last Monday the twenty-seventh article of the international agreement provides:

"'The signatory powers consider it their **duty,** whenever an acute conflict threatening to peace occurs between any of them, to recall to the latter that the arbitration court is open to them.'

"Seth Low was quick to warn his associates that in the word 'duty' there might lurk a menace to the Monroe doctrine. They therefore formulated and secured the adoption of a resolution declaring that nothing in the arbitration convention shall impose an obligation upon the United States to interfere in European affairs or *vice versa.*

"This preserves to the United States what may be called its hemisphere of influence."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

## THE CLEVELAND BOYCOTT.

THE singular turn which the street-railway strike in Cleveland took at the end of July has provoked considerable comment, mostly of wonder that a city of over a quarter of a million people should enter into the boycott movement with such an approach to unanimity. Some of the papers express surprise that the people of Cleveland should be so completely "terrorized" by the strike leaders; but others, remembering the aid that the Cleveland people have given the striking employees from the start, conclude that the strikers have cause for their action and that the people are influenced rather by sympathy than fright. Milwaukee, it will be remembered, had a similar boycott experience in 1896, the movement finally weakening and the street-car lines winning a victory. As the Cleveland *Leader* and *Plain Dealer* have stood with the street railway in the struggle, the strike leaders ordered the merchants to place no advertising in their columns. *The Leader* says:

"To get the true measure of the boycott's meanness and lack of every element of fair play it must be imagined reversed. Suppose that capitalists interested in the big consolidated company should begin the systematic discharge of all workingmen employed by other companies which they controlled or had influence with, if those wage-earners did not ride on the big consolidated lines; would not such tactics be justly denounced as infamous cruelty by the same men who are now doing all they can to enforce a boycott of their own? Imagine the outcry which would go up if any corporation were to notify its employees that they must ride on the cars of the Cleveland Electric Railroad or be discharged, and should give as its reason a warning from the Street Railroad Company that unless it took such action it would lose the patronage of the street railroad! That would exactly turn about the conditions existing where a merchant tells his clerks that they must not ride on big consolidated cars under pain of losing their positions, his excuse being that he fears a boycott. All such fighting is hitting below the belt, and hitting innocent persons at that. It is unfair, mean, un-American, and vile."

The Washington *Times* says:

"We are compelled to congratulate the Cleveland strikers on their success in boycotting the city of Cleveland. It is a wonderful illustration of the domination of an organization of men over a demoralized outfit of asses and cowards. The supine worms of the Cleveland city government should not only be prevented from riding in street-cars; they should be compelled to work the treadmill for the rest of their lives. If there ever was a ridiculous exhibition of American official cowardice and contemptibility Mayor Farley and his Columbus superiors have displayed it."

## FAITH HEALERS AND THE LAW.

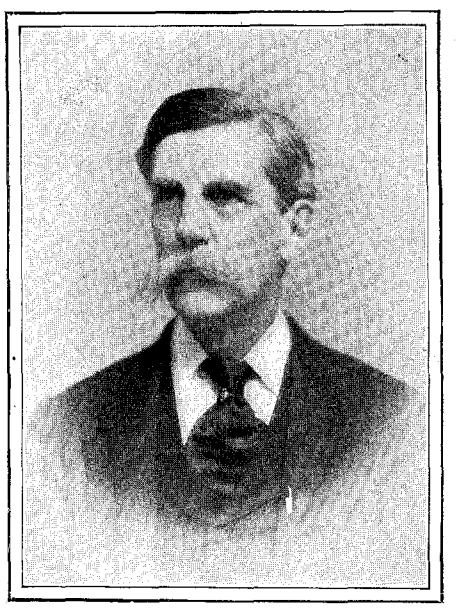
PUBLIC opinion as represented in the daily press is still aroused upon the subject of mental healing. The discussion, which began with the death of Harold Frederic in London last October, has recently been further stimulated by a number of cases in various parts of the United States in which patients have refused or have been refused medical attendance, and have subsequently died. Believers in mental therapeutics, whether calling themselves mental scientists or Christian scientists, hold that a man has an inalienable right to die in his own way. Many of their opponents, on the contrary, claim that regular medical assistance should be made use of in every serious case of illness, and particularly that in the case of children, who are not competent to speak for themselves, professional faith healers who dispense with the traditional therapeutic agencies should not be permitted to be called in attendance. We have been unable to find thus far in the secular press any defense of the new system of therapeutics. The Philadelphia *Times* says:

"The public press reports almost daily the sacrifice of life in the charlatanism popularly known as the faith cure. It is organized in all the great centers of population, and tempts those who would profit by the infirmities of others to engage in it as a matter of speculation. The faith-cure doctor is now to be met with in all the cities and larger towns of the country, and often in rural communities, and alleged professional services are rendered for pay the same as regular physicians. . . . . .

"But while a few of the faith-cure practitioners are sincere in their faith, the theory has been degraded to the basest charlatanism, and it is rapidly growing upon us every day."

Under the heading "The Punishment Cure," the New York *Times* of recent date says:

"We do not think the courts will long continue to cheat the criminal law by accepting the Christian Scientists' defense of their murders as the exercise of a religious right. The earlier opinions of the judges here and in England display a shocking confusion of mind. The persecution of Puritans, Quakers, and Scotch Covenanters has inspired the jurists of both countries with an exaggerated timidity toward all malefactors and cheats who look sanctimonious and use their pietistic cant terms fluently. The judges at first were unable to see the difference between the devotee, daft and harmless, who preaches an eccentric gospel, and the harpies of Chris-



OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, 2d,
New Chief Justice of Massachusetts Supreme Court.
Son of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

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tian Science who substitute their incantations for the resources of rational medicine at the bedside of helpless children, and take fees for their deadly work.

"Of late the judicial mind has become clarified, and the number of trials and convictions are proof of a disposition to deal with these murderous charlatans as the law intends and the safety of the weak and deluded demands. The practise of Christian-Science 'healing' will at no distant day involve such vicissitudes of fine and imprisonment as will tend notably to diminish the zeal of the gullible for the gospel of Mrs. Eddy."

In another editorial article, however, *The Times* expresses a belief in what it terms a legitimate system of mental therapeutics as an auxiliary to the sciences of physic and surgery. It says:

"It is possible that profit may come to humanity in the form of a more systematic study by regularly trained and competent physicians of what with entire propriety may be called the department of mental therapeutics. Even now, of course, as always, every doctor pays more or less attention to that branch of his art and utilizes its dimly understood resources to a much greater extent than do the quack healers, for whom those resources, still more vaguely understood, are the only stock in trade. The occasional successes of the charlatans, which, tho rare, are extremely well advertised, have emphasized the existence of a great and fertile field of research that hitherto has received but desultory cultivation from men practical as well as intelligent and honest. At the recent annual meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society an earnest appeal for more and better work in this direction was made in a paper read by Dr. J. J. Putnam. It is hardly necessary to say that his demand is for the extension of medical science, not for an abandonment of drugs and hygiene and exclusive reliance on mental influences. In the course of some highly eulogistic comments on Dr. Putnam's paper, the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* quotes, as expressing a real grievance, the question asked by a student in the Harvard Medical School: 'Are we in our course to get no systematic work in the mental treatment of disease?' What this inquirer wants, *The Journal* says, is instruction from trusted teachers on the best methods of handling sick minds as well as sick bodies, and it adds: 'We do not for a moment presume to say that the subject is unmentioned at our best medical schools. On the contrary, it is much talked about under such vague headings as the "personality of the physician," or "tact," or the "effect of cheerfulness in the sick-room," but as yet we hardly go further. Such matters are never brought sharply to the student's attention, as is the action of opium or strychnin. It is not that individual teachers are not fully alive to the importance of such teaching, but as yet we see no evidence of concerted action toward a radical improvement, and until such concerted action comes we are confident the student will continue to go out from his medical course with a biased mind, and one incapable of seeing the full scope of his therapeutic possibilities.' Here, evidently, is a valuable hint as to the best way of meeting and destroying 'Christian Science' on its own ground."

At the June dinner of the Medico-Legal Society in New York, the relations of law to Christian Science was the principal subject of discussion, and the religious, scientific, and legal aspects of the question were brought out rather fully. We quote from a report in the New York *Times*:

"Ex-Coroner Moritz Ellinger led the discussion with a paper in which he said the death of Harold Frederic last October called attention to a new school of medical practise called Christian Science. This school, he declared, was more closely allied to the undertaking business than to the practise of medicine. Its name, he said, was misapplied, as science, impartially considered, is undenominational. The title 'Christian Science,' he declared, is only justifiable as it applies to the domain of theology. As used, however, it depends upon an arbitrary construction of the Bible. Its healers, he declared, invariably collect their fees in advance, thus setting an excellent example to practitioners in other schools of medicine. According to Mrs. Eddy, the founder of the sect, payment in advance is necessary as an earnest of the faith of the patient. He held that the practise was iniquitous, and argued that the law should be invoked to suppress it, as it does other species of charlatanry. No alleged cure which depended on the superstition of the people whom it sought to aid should be tolerated, and the severest penalties should be enforced against those who practised it. If it were to be permitted, every safeguard possible should be thrown around those who accept its ministrations. Howard Ellis followed Mr. Ellinger in an argument favoring the placing of Christian Science under the laws which apply to other schools of practise. The side of the Christian Scientists was maintained by Carol Norton, who recently lectured on the subject in the Metropolitan Opera House, and whose paper, read by Stanley Burger, was, in a general way, a repetition of his lecture. He contended that Christian Science mind-healing is a part of genuine Christianity, and therefore can not be dealt with except as a religious act or system. It is essentially different, he said, from mind cure, hypnotism, and suggestive therapeutics. H. Gerald Chapin discussed the subject from the point of view of a lawyer. He felt that the matter was extremely difficult to deal with, because the religious and medical ideas were so closely allied. He did not doubt that the treatment was efficacious in its application to imaginary diseases and hysterical affections, but he declared firmly that in cases of infectious or contagious diseases the healers should be put under the same restrictions as physicians. In closing, Mr. Chapin remarked: 'On the whole, the case seems to be one where each individual may be permitted to act as he thinks best about calling a Christian-Science healer, and any legislation which would tend to restrict it would be so paternalistic as to deserve failure.'"

## SECRETARY GAGE AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

THE disagreement between Secretary Gage and the Civil Service Reform League, as to whether the President's civil-service order of May 29 was good or evil (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 10), instead of being healed by the lapse of time has grown more acute; until we now find Secretary McAneny, of the League, accusing Secretary Gage of having broken the civil-service laws repeatedly before the recent order, and Secretary Gage, in reply, reflecting on Mr. McAneny's intelligence and truthfulness. Mr. McAneny's charges are of added importance from the fact that Secretary Gage had always been considered one of the stanchest friends of civil-service reform, and it is pointed out that, if the allegations are true, Mr. Gage's admirers may have to revise their opinions of him. In replying, therefore, Mr. Gage is defending not only the President, but himself. Secretary Gage's reply is in the form of an open letter to the League, published in the columns of *The Independent* (July 20). He says:

"I shall consider only a few of the allegations, and if these are shown to be not founded in truth, I shall leave the public to judge of the reliability of his statements as to the rest. He says:

"'Following the incoming of the new Administration, however, there were sweeping changes in the force of agents and clerks known commonly as 'deputy collectors,' in many districts. The new appointments were made generally in open disregard of the civil-service law, and in most cases for political reasons.'

"This statement is misleading, and therefore untrue. Not a clerk, not an agent, in the service of the Internal Revenue Bureau has been removed for political reasons. Very few removals of any kind have in fact been made, and when made, they have been in strict conformity with the President's order of July 27, 1897,

"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED."
—*The Herald, New York.*

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which requires, antecedent to removal, the filing of charges and the opportunity for defense. It may be doubted, however, if your secretary intended to refer to clerks and agents in the language he used. He speaks of 'agents and clerks known commonly as deputy collectors.' There are no such clerks and agents. There are clerks, agents, and deputy collectors, but they are as distinctly separated as are the Treasurer of the United States, his bookkeepers, and his money-counters. Does he know this, or does he mix these classes together to confuse the mind? However that may be, his remarks are without application, unless it be to deputy collectors of internal revenue, and I do him the credit to believe that it is these he had in mind.

"How about this? He says:

"'The new appointments were made generally in open disregard of the civil-service law.'

"He knew when writing this that there is and has long been a contention as to the legal right of collectors to appoint their deputies. He was aware of Section 3,148, Revised Statutes, that reads:

"'Each collector shall be authorized to appoint, by an instrument in writing under his hand, as many deputies as he may think proper, to be by him compensated for their services, and to revoke any such appointment, giving such notice thereof as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe.'"

The United States circuit court of the district of New Jersey, in fact, Mr. Gage points out, has sustained an internal-revenue collector in appointing deputies of his own choice. Mr. Gage holds that Mr. McAneny must have been aware of this decision. Further, he must have known that the Civil-Service Commission itself, on June 1, 1898, recommended that these deputies be exempted from the operations of the civil-service law. Yet he alleges that for twenty months prior to the President's order the force of deputies "was treated as tho actually outside the classified service." As to the truth of this, Secretary Gage says:

"With all the assertions of right and power made by the collectors to appoint their own deputies, a claim which has been put in practise in certain cases, it still remains true that the restraining influence of the Treasury Department has been such that out of a total of 963 such appointees 752 deputy collectors were appointed and, on May 29 last, held their positions under the provisions of the civil-service law and rules, which he charges the Treasury Department with 'entirely' disregarding. The 211 not thus accounted for include those temporary appointments made with the consent of the Civil-Service Commission in cases where they were unable to furnish eligibles. The remainder may be said to be those appointments which are alleged to have been made in contravention of the civil-service law. But they were made in view of section 3,148, Revised Statutes, an authority invoked by collectors for their independent action in the premises, and, as he must well know, in some instances sustained by the courts, notably the case before cited."

Of Mr. McAneny's charge that "since the opening of the war with Spain the number of appointments in the Washington offices of the Treasury Department through competition under the civil-service rules has been insignificant," Mr. Gage says that this does not prove that the law has been violated, as positions can legally be filled by reinstatement and transfer. He says:

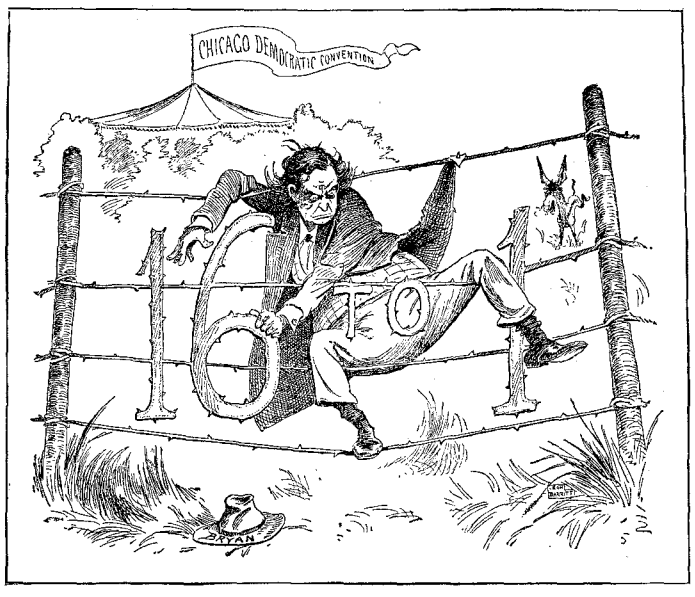
"It is not worth the time to look up the data, but this I assert, that every appointment to the classified service in the Treasury Department has been made either by taking 'eligibles' from the commission lists, by reinstating 'eligibles,' or by the transfer of 'eligibles'—in one of these three ways and none other.

"He confuses this question—whether purposely or not you must judge—with quite another question—*i.e.*, the appointment of temporary clerks made necessary by the late war."

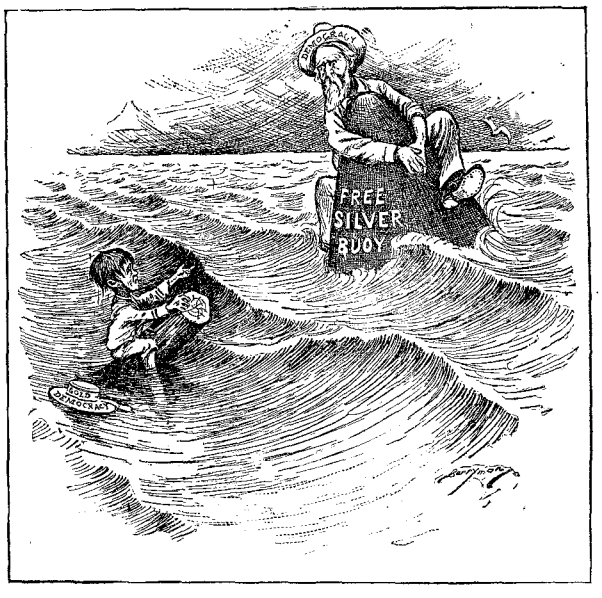
Even when given power by Congress, on March 31, 1898, to appoint sixty-five clerks, without restraining directions as to how they should be appointed, Mr. Gage subjected them to the civil-service regulations until the July 7 following, when Congress decreed that such positions should be filled without compliance with the civil-service law. Nor did this decree drive him to the spoils system. He filled the remaining places by the transfer of men who had already passed the examinations. "Can he find anything in this action," says Mr. Gage, "inimical to the spirit of the civil-service act?" He says of Mr. McAneny:

"In this connection I can not avoid an expression of regret that he seems to strain far away from fact and truth in order to justify criticism. I believe in the principles which the Civil Service Reform League is intended to foster and protect, and I am heartily in accord with every intelligent effort it makes looking to the public good. I am entitled to some fair presumptions in this regard by a reputation earned by zealous endeavor in the fields of state and municipal reform, covering, perhaps, more than all the years the secretary of the league numbers; therefore it is a matter of keen regret to me that, instead of receiving sympathetic encouragement from a body whose purposes are acknowledged to be for the public good, only captious criticism is accorded."

Mr. Gage demonstrates that some of the rest of Mr. McAneny's charges are irrelevant and some others outside the province of the Treasury Department, and concludes with a gloomy view of the entire National Civil Service Reform League:




STUCK ON IT.
—*The Tribune, New York.*




THE YOUTH: "Give up that buoy and I'll help you."
—*The Post, Washington.*

**THE FREE-SILVER OUTLOOK IN CARTOON.**

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"I have made analysis of the substantial part of his letter. I have endeavored to make clear what he has obscured. Those who read it must judge. In the National Civil Service Reform League those who administer the law ought to find an intelligent and conscientious adviser, a considerate and just friend. In the two communications submitted by your secretary on behalf of that body, he furnishes evidence that it can not be classed in either category."

In spite of Mr. Gage's repeated statements in defense of the President's order, few if any papers have come around to the view that the relaxation of the rules was a benefit to the service. Yet at the same time few papers are willing to believe that Secretary Gage has become an open ally of the spoilsmen, preferring to think that he is doing his best amid the hampering usages and rules of generations of less scrupulous predecessors. Secretary McAneny has replied to Mr. Gage's article in an open letter whose main points are summarized in the following paragraph from the New York *Evening Post:*

"Very few" removals of any kind have been made in the revenue service, asserted Mr. Gage. Mr. McAneny cites official figures to prove that 50 per cent. of the entire service has been removed since March 1, 1897. Is 50 per cent. "very few"? In all the removals made, continued Secretary Gage, there had been "strict conformity" with the President's rule requiring "the filing of charges and the opportunity for defense." The records of the Civil-Service Commission show case after case of collectors defying this rule, alleging "verbal instructions" from "the Department," and upheld by their superior officers in their open violation of the law as regards both removals and appointments. Mr. Gage declared that the Civil-Service Commissioners themselves recommended the exemption of deputy collectors from the classified service. Yes; but why? Because, says Mr. McAneny (and, of course, he speaks by the card), "they preferred absolute exemption to a continued state of disregard of the law." If Mr. Gage was to appeal to the Commission at all, he should have stated the whole truth about it. If he had done so, he would have admitted that it recommended only 1,000 exemptions, instead of 10,000, and that so far from being unable, as the Secretary of the Treasury asserted, to furnish eligible lists, it "was prepared to furnish as many eligibles as might be needed, at the shortest notice."

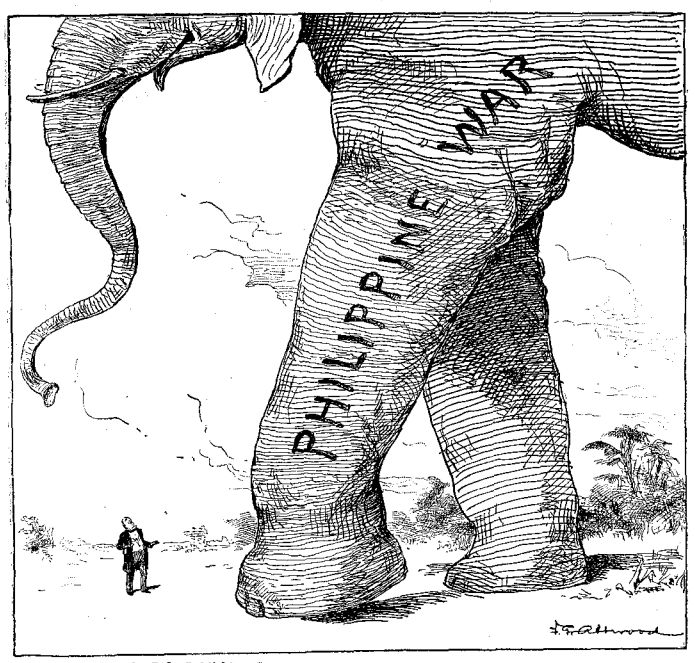
**Reform Falling to Pieces.**—"One can not remain long in Washington, we are told, without hearing well-authenticated instances of violations of the civil-service law which make Mr. McAneny's statement of yesterday seem conservative. 'How did you get that job?' one crony will ask another; 'I thought it was under the civil service.' 'So it is,' comes the reply, 'but so-and-so fixed it up for me.' It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the 'fixing-up' process is bringing more employees into the government service to-day than the Civil Service Commission. . . .

"This is no time for an ostrich attitude toward civil-service reform. From all Washington sources of information which are not themselves heavily indebted to the 'temporary lists,' word has long been coming that the reform cause was falling to pieces. Public sentiment must be reawakened. Congressmen must be made aware of results of steadily undermining the merit system, and the reformers themselves must be willing to join in helping to bring about such a revision of the present system, correcting its obvious defects on the reform side as well as upon the other, as will give a sure basis upon which the good citizenship of the country may firmly stand."—*The Transcript* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Boston.*

**Unintended Effect.**—"Whether Mr. Gage was mistaken or not, time must tell, but no real friend of civil service has any moral right to impugn the motives which prompted the issuance of the order.

"And here it is important to direct attention to one of the most remarkable and unintended effects of that order. Instead of having weakened and jeopardized the merit system as a whole, it has really infinitely strengthened it. The storm of protest and indignant outcry it provoked emphasized in the most striking possible manner the devotion of the people to the cause of civil-service reform. . . . The open exultation of the spoilsmen must have been even less palatable to the Administration than the vigorous attacks of the civil-service reformers. . . . There will be no temptation to repeat the experiment. No official, however satisfied in his own mind, will venture to invite another avalanche upon his head. The merit system is a fixture, and it will not again be disturbed for any reason. Surely in this there is consolation and cause for congratulation even for those who refuse to admit that any necessity or reason existed for the recent modification. The politicians who flattered themselves that the spoils doctrine was still a safe and attractive one to preach have been disabused. Civil-service reform is firmer than ever to-day."—*The Evening Post* (*Ind.*), *Chicago.*

"The Secretary has ceased the attempt to square the President's exemption order with the party's and Mr. McKinley's own pledges on behalf of reform, and has turned to the defense of his own administration of the Treasury Department. This leaves the President's order indisputably where the shouts of the spoilsmen in Ohio and Kentucky and elsewhere are placing it—first among the executive blows delivered against the reform since the enactment of the civil-service law in 1883, and of vastly demoralizing effect."—*The Republican* (*Ind.*), *Springfield.*

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GROWING ON HIM.

McKINLEY: "Good heavens! Was it an elephant I bought or a mastodon?"

—*Life, New York.*

**Michigan Press on Alger.**—If an exception is needed to prove the rule that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," General Alger seems to supply that exception. His welcome home to Detroit last week partook of the nature of a "triumph," and the feeling expressed by it is equally apparent in the Republican press of Michigan. The Detroit *Journal* (Rep.), *News* (Ind. Rep.), *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.), and *Free Press* (Ind. Dem.) are loyal to General Alger, as has been shown by quotations in these columns heretofore. The Union City *Register* (Rep.) says of his resignation: "In Michigan there appears to be but one opinion, and that is of regret. No matter what may be the result of the senatorial fight, General Alger will have the satisfaction of knowing that Michigan stands loyal to him, and therefore can not help but condemn the action of the President." The Middleville *Sun* (Ind.) says: "General Alger met all obstacles in a manner that reflected credit upon the country and upon himself, and his friends and foes alike must look upon a record that will take its place among the most brilliant in American history." The Marshall *News* says: "There is not a doubt that the most of Alger's shortcomings were the result of his obedience to his employer." The St. Joseph *Herald* (Rep.)

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says that Michigan should resent this "shabby treatment of one of her most honorable and distinguished sons." The Ipsheming *Iron Ore* (Rep.), the St. Ignace *Republican* (Rep.), and many other papers accuse the "yellow" press of gross libel and misrepresentation. The Kalamazoo *Telegraph* (Rep.) says that his reception home "will be a solace for the bitter wounds which he unjustly bears," and the Battle Creek *Moon* (Ind.) says that General Alger's triumphal entry into Detroit "will astound the man in the White House and cause him to tremble as did an ancient ruler when the handwriting on the wall was interpreted to him."

## PENSIONS FOR RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

THE announcement by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that it has established a pension system for its men has elicited from the press nothing but praise and predictions that the system will prove a reciprocal blessing to the company. The outline of the plan is given as follows in the Newark *Evening News:*

"The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which is a pioneer in most things for which great corporations can be praised, has decided to create a pension and superannuation fund for the benefit of its employees. This will be entirely distinct from the Employees' Relief Fund, which has proved such a substantial success, and will be maintained solely by the company, while in the relief fund each member contributes a certain sum monthly. Threescore and ten years has been fixed upon by the company as the age limit. Hereafter, when an employee arrives at that age he will be compulsorily retired and will then for life receive from the company an allowance based upon his length of service and average wages. It will not be necessary, however, for an employee to have attained the age of seventy years to become a beneficiary of the fund. If he has been in the company's employ thirty years he may become entitled to the fund's benefits upon a favorable report by the committee having it in charge. What percentage of the former wages will be paid has not been announced, but it is stated that it will require a payment by the company of about $300,000 to make the fund effective in the fall, when it is expected that it will go into operation."

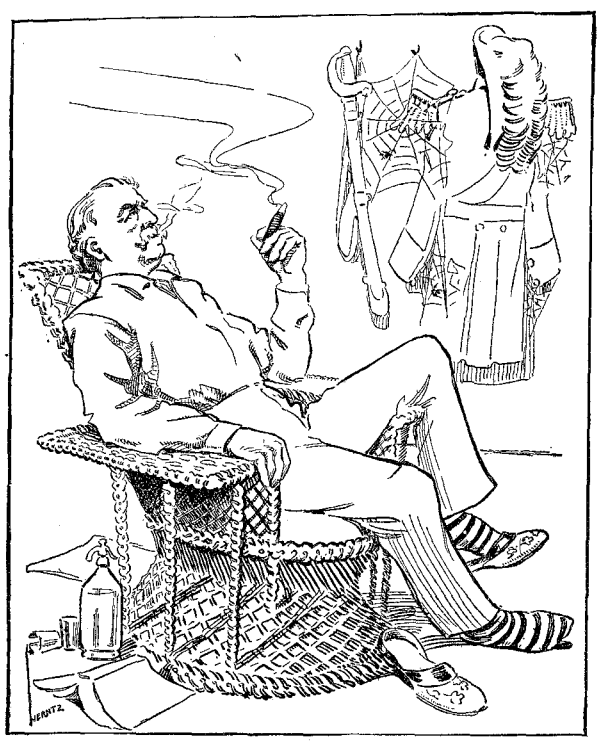
The New York *Journal*, which seldom gives praise to a great corporation like the Pennsylvania unless it is earned, says:

"The Pennsylvania Railroad has taken a long step on the road that leads toward industrial peace. It has established a system of retirement and pensions, not built upon sums compulsorily held out from the wages of its employees, but paid for by the company itself. It is estimated that the expense to the corporation will be about $300,000 a year. . . . . .

"The cost of this arrangement to the Pennsylvania Railroad will be trifling in comparison with the benefits the corporation will receive from the plan. If the scheme is carried out in good faith every employee will gain interest in his work. His position will become a property, like an insurance policy, which will increase in value from year to year. The company will be insured against frivolous strikes. It will know that nothing except serious grievances can induce its men to risk their places, and if a strike is threatened it will know that some substantial wrong has been committed which ought to be redressed.

"On their side the men will have a sense of security that is seldom felt in this era of unbridled competition, on the principle of every one for himself. They will feel reasonably certain of holding their places so long as they are able to work, and of enjoying a peaceful old age afterward.

"The Pennsylvania managers are wise in their generation. They have adopted the only course that offers any hope of delaying the approach of public ownership of railroads."



GEN. MILES: "What's the use of being a general, anyway?"
—*The Record, Chicago.*

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

POSSIBLY Santo Domingo would rather ask for annexation than be benevolently assimilated.—*The News, Detroit.*

ADVICES from various sections of the Union indicate that Bryanism is dead in spots.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

THE census department might attempt to discover and report how many kinds of Democrats there are in this country.—*The Record, Chicago.*

GENERAL ALGER is already enjoying the satisfaction of seeing the bricks take a more direct course to the White House.—*The News, Detroit.*

NEW YORK'S recalcitrant councilmen are afraid they'll go to jail, and the citizens are afraid they won't.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

WOULD Mr. Laurier be disposed to arbitrate if we were suddenly to demand the province of Quebec?—*The News, Detroit.*

SO Americans have bought the Lakes of Killarney and own part of Ireland! Well, turn about's fair play.—*The World, New York.*

ON his way home from The Hague peace conference, Captain Crozier is to stop in England to investigate recent inventions in high explosives.—*The News, Detroit.*

THERE is a third way out of the Alaska dispute, which Mr. Laurier didn't mention. The boundary might be left where it belongs.—*The News, Detroit.*

CONSIDERED THE ENEMY SILENCED.—Otis seems to have thought that all was over when he captured that brass band.—*The Commercial-Appeal, Memphis.*

ALL Democrats look alike to Bryan, he says. It would be interesting and possibly historic to find out how Bryan looks to all Democrats.—*The Press, New York.*

THE condition of the man with the hoe is not entirely hopeless. He knows enough to put the largest radishes on the outside of the bunch.—*The Record, Chicago.*

ADMIRAL DEWEY will be tendered a reception by the President, which is a very different thing from being entertained by the Vice-President.—*The News, Detroit.*

MAKING USE OF HIS KNOWLEDGE.—The new Secretary of War, Lawyer Root, might swear out an injunction against the Filipino insurrection.—*The Commercial-Appeal, Memphis.*

THE Georgia supreme court has handed down a decision which, it is claimed, will encourage lynching. This is the first intimation that the Georgia lynchings needed encouragement.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

SLIGHTLY INVIDIOUS.—Senator Stewart proposes a plan to prevent vacancies in the Senate. A more popular plan would be one that would insure a great many more vacancies than there are.—*The Courier-Journal, Louisville.*

WHAT HE HAS TO LEARN.—Captain Dreyfus's intimate friend was narrating to him the principal events of the last five years. "It was about this time," he said, "that Mark Hanna became prominent in American politics." Captain Dreyfus interrupted him. "Who is Mark Hanna?" he asked. And the intimate friend fainted.—*The Tribune, Chicago.*

IT is all very well for the directors of the New York Central and Boston and Albany to map out a program for 999 years; but perhaps it might have been well for them to bear in mind that on the 13th of November of this present year our planet is to come in contact with the comet known to astronomers as the comet of 1866, and to be partially if not absolutely destroyed. At least, so says Prof. Rudolph Falb of Vienna, and of course he knows all about it, or he wouldn't make such a statement.—*The Transcript, Boston.*

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## LETTERS AND ART.

### WILLIAMINA STUART, SCOTT'S FIRST LOVE.

THERE has always been some doubt as to the name of the young lady to whom Walter Scott early gave his heart and who ever retained a tender place in his remembrance. Her identity, however, now appears to have been definitely ascertained by Mr. F. M. F. Skene. The New York *Times* makes some interesting comments on his statements, based on his article in *The Century*. It says:

"It is from internal evidence and from correspondence that Mr. Skene shows conclusively that it was Williamina who won Walter Scott's heart, and apparently forever. There had been an intimacy of many years' standing between Sir Walter's mother and Lady Jane Stuart, the mother of Williamina. The young woman was but seventeen when Walter Scott became acquainted with her. The two young people had gone to church, and on leaving down came a heavy fall of rain. The prosaic umbrella offered by Walter Scott brought the two together, and from 'the first hour,' writes Mr. Skene, 'the charm . . . she exercised over Walter Scott was instantaneous and irresistible.' The two young people lived near one another, and so came about the intimacy. Talented and beautiful as was Williamina, she may have had many suitors.

"'Walter Scott was, however, undoubtedly by far the most ardent and devoted of all the aspirants to her favor, and no deeper, truer love was ever offered by one human being to another than that with which he worshiped Williamina Stuart for three long years in silence—in silence because Scott was extremely diffident.'

"Scott had the world before him. He was unknown. He had not even then written 'Lenore,' that adaptation from Bürger. He was simply a young advocate making his way to the bar. His prospects were by no means brilliant.

"'He dared not by an open avowal risk the terribly critical question on which his fate depended. According to his own words,

> "Silent he loved. In every gaze
> Was passion—friendship in his phrase."

"Walter Scott's father was keen-sighted, and saw his son's troubles. Who can tell whether Walter Scott did not ask his father to help him? Anyhow, it seems as if Mr. Scott did call on Williamina's father and laid the matter before him, 'saying frankly that he did not wish the matter to go any further without the express sanction of the lady's father.' Sir John, it is quite possible, threw cold water on love's flame. Walter Scott's passion was intense, his despair terrible."

It has been said that Miss Stuart played fast and loose with Scott, and dropped him when a rich suitor appeared. Mr. Skene denies this, on apparently good evidence. Says the writer in *The Times:*

"There is a letter extant of the lady's. She tells Scott that he has her friendship, but there is no word of love mentioned by her. She even expresses the wish that amicable relationship should not be severed. Then Scott, tho his heart may have been broken so far as the showing of his love for Miss Stuart went, held himself strictly on his guard. It was about this time that his 'Lenore' was produced, and 'a beautifully bound and ornamented copy' was presented to Miss Stuart through a friend of both. Even after that he made a visit to Sir John and Lady Jane at their country seat, but it was the last one he ever paid to them. Perhaps Walter Scott made the mistake of merging Miss Stuart's respect for him into affection.

"Williamina married Sir William Forbes, a very good and proper gentleman and a personal friend of Sir Walter. Lady Stuart Forbes lived in perfect happiness with her husband for thirteen years, when she died, in December, 1810, and from that day, so far as society and the outer world were concerned, Sir William Forbes may be said to have died with her. His friendship for Walter Scott never ceased, for does not Scott tell us how when in financial straits Sir William called on him 'with all offers of assistance'? and he adds: 'In what scenes have Sir William and I not borne share together? It is fated our planets should cross, tho, and that at periods most interesting to me. Down, down, a hundred thoughts.'

"Sir Walter married, but it was rather a marriage '*de convenance.*' There was affection, respect between man and wife, but, as he wrote it, 'it was something short of love.' It must have been a relative of the author of this most interesting article, 'Mrs. Skene,' who was asked by Sir Walter to accompany him on a visit to the mother of Lady Williamina Forbes, and Mrs. Skene told Lockhart how deeply affected were Sir Walter and Lady Jane. Some short time before the death of Lady Jane he paid her a second visit, and he kept a touching record of it, for he wrote:

"'I went to make another visit and fairly softened myself with recalling old stories till I was fit for nothing but shedding tears and repeating verses all night. This is sad work. The very grave gives up its dead and time rolls back thirty years.'

"There is a letter of Lady Louisa addressed to Lady Montague and written two years after Sir Walter's death (1835), in which she refers to the subject of Scott's early passion. The beginning of the letter reads:

"'I have learned the name of the lady, poor Sir Walter's first and perhaps only love; . . . you will be surprised to hear it was Sir John Forbes's mother. . . . Sir Walter was heard to say that after her marriage, he withdrew his waking thoughts from her, but nothing painful ever happened to him that he did not dream of her before it. Remember the passage about dreaming we read the other day in the "Lady of the Lake." He read it to us at Buchanan in private, and, I recollect, spoke with a thrill about the renewal of feelings (long hushed) in a dream.'"

### "THE CASE OF MR. KIPLING" AGAIN.

THE publication of Mr. G. F. Monkshood's recent book entitled "Rudyard Kipling"—which received the somewhat deprecatory *imprimatur* of Mr. Kipling himself—is taken by *The Saturday Review*, London, as the occasion for reading the distinguished author a lecture on some of the dangers of authorship and adulation. "Danger for him," remarks the critic, "lies now in the foolish praise of his more illiterate admirers, and no more curious instance of what this class can do in the way of making a fool of a hero can be conceived than a certain volume of crudded flattery by a Mr. Monkshood which is now lying on our table." The lecture proceeds as follows:

"Unhappily, there is some little reason to fear that this particular deity does enjoy the blare of the conchs. Our instinct would have been to offer our sincere condolence to Mr. Rudyard Kipling, exposed against his will and without his knowledge to all this offensive laudation. But the publishers of this little book print as a preface a letter from Mr. Kipling, and we are bound to confess that this largely withdraws our pity from the illustrious victim. Mr. Kipling has 'read your typewritten book with a good deal of interest,' but, faintly protesting, suggests that it 'would be best published after the subject were dead.' That is to say, Mr. Kipling likes the praise (Oh, yes! we are afraid he likes it, gross and rancid as it is), but he feels obliged, with his finger to his lip and his eyelids cast down, to suggest that it should be posthumous. Now, if there is one thing which Mr. Kipling is, it is perspicuously intelligent. He must be blinded with vanity indeed if he is not aware that Mr. Monkshood, with all his enthusiasm and his good intentions, is absolutely without skill as a critic. Mr. Kipling has read 'with a good deal of interest' a book which no unprejudiced judge of literary merit could possibly applaud. Why has he done so? Because it is full of unstinted, unreflecting, undiluted praise of the entire works of Mr. Kipling. . . . . .

"Mr. Kipling has been, and now habitually is, overpraised. The language adopted regarding him would be excessive, because unbalanced and irrational, if it were applied to Sir Walter Scott, to Tennyson, to Victor Hugo. Ten years have passed, and no more, since the wonderful boy published 'The Story of the Gadsbys,' and already he is raised on a pinnacle of golden adoration higher, perhaps, than any author has ever reached in his lifetime.

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The world grovels at his feet, and those few of us who have kept our heads gaze up into the dim air to see whether the little figure high in the shimmering distance will be able to endure this deification. It is a very dangerous thing to be raised to this height. Let Mr. Kipling beware that he does not 'assume the god, affect to nod, and seem to shake the spheres.' The temptation to do so is almost irresistible."

The critic finds that two elements have united to place Mr. Kipling in the exalted position he holds:

"One of these, of course, is his own genius—the pungency of his style, the closeness and abundance of his observation, his rich and multiform imagination. All praise which these qualities secure for him is safe and wholesome; on this side he needs not suspect a straining of the note. But these alone would not account for a quarter of his popularity, and the preponderating element in this is the encouragement his writings have given to a certain national state of mind. All that is utilitarian and materialistic, all that is inimical to thought and favorable to action, all the external rowdiness and latent Puritanism with which this century is closing so surprisingly in England, find their exact echo and confirmation in Mr. Kipling's books. We observe that the admirers now claim for their hero that he set all this great imperial machinery in motion; that England was lying spellbound, when the majestic genius of Kipling brooded over the deep, and called forth the forces which ran, throbbing with life, to the extremities of the Seven Seas. But this is to exaggerate the function of an author. The greatest poet does not start a national movement; the most that he can do is to identify himself with it, and to speed it smoothly on its way. That we can not deny that Mr. Kipling has done.

"But what will be Mr. Kipling's position when this fit of popular materialism has played itself out? We are sure of one thing: the very adorers of to-day will be the first to turn upon their image and pelt it with stones. Public taste will change, but Mr. Kipling is far too deeply scored with the characteristics of his talent to change with it. Within certain flexible limits we know now what he will give us. At present, everything tends to the glorification of his strength and to the minimizing of his weaknesses. Borne along on the crest of the wave of public satisfaction, he seems to have no defects at all. But he is not that faultless monster which the world ne'er saw—the author equally equipped on all sides. If the fickle public should turn round and demand philosophical reflection from its poets, or tender sentiment, or the symbolism of aerial melancholy, there will be no 'Recluse' and no 'In Memoriam' and no 'Kubla Khan' to be expected from Mr. Kipling. In these and other provinces, much lesser men, with the public at their backs, will go far beyond him. These are the reflections which make us tremble for Mr. Kipling in the giddy altitude of his triumphs to-day. He is in danger of 'assuming the god,' of considering himself above all fear of reverse, of being persuaded by the incense burned before him that he is an impeccable artist. We would, if we could, recall him to a sense of his mortality, 'lest he forget—lest he forget' that there are other men than he in the world, and other manners."

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**Hall Caine's "Incorporation" of a Passage from Dean Swift.**—Mr. Hall Caine has at last replied, through a friend, to the charge of plagiarism recently made against him (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 22 and 29). Of his defense, Mr. W. L. Alden says in the New York *Times*:

"The friend admits Mr. Caine's indebtedness to Swift, but claims that previous to the publication of 'The Christian' Mr. Caine had freely mentioned in the course of an interview designed for publication that he had in several instances incorporated in his book the thoughts of other men. Mr. Caine's admirers will regret this explanation. Whether it is made at the request of Mr. Caine, or whether the friend is acting on his own responsibility, is of little consequence. The explanation is not one which the public will accept as satisfactory. There was no hint given either in the body of the book or in a preface that everything in 'The Christian' was not strictly original. Whatever Mr. Caine may have said to interviewers previous to the publication of 'The Christian' can not excuse the use in the book, without any acknowledgment, of the work of other men.

"Mr. Caine would have been wise if he treated the accusation of plagiarism with silent contempt. No sensible person would have believed the accusation. Why should a man who can write with such ease and fluency novels of 400,000 or 500,000 words in length feel it necessary to make use of a few hundred lines from the writings of other men? The simple truth seems to be that Mr. Caine, when he quoted from Swift, forgot to put quotation marks at the beginning and end of the quotation. He could safely have afforded to disregard utterly the opinion of any man who could fancy him guilty of deliberate plagiarism. But now that his friend has put forward so weak and unacceptable a defense, Mr. Caine's enemies, if he has any, will be delighted, and thousands of people who do not perceive the absurdity of assuming that Mr. Caine is capable of plagiarism will believe to the end of time that he has been proved to be guilty of something worse than a mere oversight."

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## AN ORIENTALIZED AMERICAN.

A TRAVELER who has just returned to New York from Japan tells some curious facts about one of the most singular as well as one of the ablest men that America has produced—a man fit in originality of taste and life to rank with those singular tho diverse geniuses, Thoreau, Walt Whitman, and Richard Realf. Says the writer (in *The Verdict*, July 24):

LAFCADIO HEARN.

"Just a month ago to-day I was strolling along the Bund in Tokyo, Japan, watching the strange huddle of humanity passing through that fascinating thoroughfare. This Tokyo street is to Japan what Broadway is to New York and the United States; it is the show window of Japanese fashion and Japanese poverty. There one may see the Oriental millionaire in all his splendor, and by his side the poorest 'rickshaw runner in the empire. Both classes, alas, rich and poor, are doing their utmost to denationalize themselves sartorially; they are casting aside the picturesque costume of their country to don the garb of the European and American. A man who has worn Japanese dress for a lifetime looks about as much at home and about as interesting in an American hand-me-down, $15-no-more-no-less suit of ready-made clothing as an Indian in a dress-suit, and just about as picturesque.

"Among the throng in the Bund I observed a tiny figure of a man in a curious mixture of Japanese and American dress. He was scarcely more than five feet tall, and his clothing hung over his shrunken figure with the grace of a blanket on a horse rack. Huge spectacles straddled his nose, and under his arm he carried half a dozen books. As the natives passed him they bowed most respectfully. I asked my 'rickshaw man who the little chap was. He told me he was an American, 'Mis'r Hearn.'

"That night at the hotel the manager told me that the American was Lafcadio Hearn, the most distinguished man of letters in Japan. He is professor of foreign literature in the university, and the only foreigner left in any educational institution in the whole empire. The university and all the noted schools ten years ago had full staffs of European and American teachers, but since the war with China the Japanese have become so chauvinistic that they have turned out all the foreign teachers from their schools, and all the foreign officers from their army. Hearn was

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the only American or European who survived the ax of reform in the university. He is, however, as much a Japanese as the Marquis Ito himself, and is so steeped in Orientalism that he has almost forgotten his English-speaking friends. It was rather interesting to see this man so revered by the Japanese, and to know that he was an American. Hearn has done more in a literary way to give Occidental readers a glimpse of the real intellectual life of modern Japan than any other living writer, native Japanese, or visiting student. He is the only writer of English who has pierced the veil of mysticism that has for so many decades separated Japan from the eyes of the Occident. Hearn, indeed, is no longer American save in his command of English. In all other respects he is as much of a Jap as if he had been born and reared in a Buddhist temple under the shadows of Fujiyama."

Another writer, Edward Henderson, once the city editor of a large daily newspaper, adds some interesting recollections of Hearn's journalistic career:

"Twenty years ago Hearn was a reporter on the staff of a Cincinnati newspaper which I was directing. He came from—no man knew where. He was a tiny fellow physically, and as myopic as a bat. He knew nothing about news, but he could write a 'story' that was as polished and as full of color as if it had come from the pen of Gautier himself. Despite his physique he was as courageous as a lion, and there was no assignment of peril that he would not bid for avidly. I remember that one day a famous steeple-climber was going to scale the spire of the cathedral to repair the cross that topped the spire two hundred feet above the sidewalk. It was a feat that all other steeple-climbers had balked at, but this fellow was the master of his trade and accepted the contract. The afternoon he first scaled the spire thousands of people watched him breathlessly as he slowly made his way up the outside of the steeple, fixing his ropes and footholds as he went. Of course, he was interviewed, and he said boastingly that the task was so easy that he could just as well carry a man up on his back. That noon Hearn came to me and said timidly that he had read of the steeple-climber's offer, and would be glad to ascend the spire on his back. I was amazed, and tried to point out to Hearn the peril of the thing. He would not listen. Finally my desire to get a 'good story' overcame my scruples, and I told Hearn I'd arrange the matter with the steeple-climber. I thought the latter was making a huge bluff for business and advertising ends, but I was mistaken. He was as zealous as Hearn. Well, I brought the two together. They arranged their end of the feat, and I washed my hands of further responsibility for either the steeple-climber's or Hearn's safety.

"At the appointed time Hearn mounted the steeple-climber's shoulders and the dizzy journey began. Tens of thousands of people watched the foolhardy pair. At last the cross was reached and Hearn left his perch on the climber's shoulders. The steeple Jack swarmed up the cross and stood on his head upon the apex of it. The mob in the streets below cheered the daring fellow, but he was so high up in the air that the cheers were inaudible. The two men returned to the ground safely. Hearn came back to the office and sat down and wrote two columns of a story describing his sensations and the glories of the view he had obtained from the steeple top. It was literature, this story, and it is regrettable that it has been lost in the obscurity of a forgotten newspaper. Such a glowing description of a city seen from a great height I never read before or since. The most interesting thing about it to me was the fact that Hearn couldn't see five feet beyond the tip of his nose, so myopic was he.

"Since that day in Cincinnati, Hearn has become one of the best writers this country has ever produced. His descriptive power is not exceeded even by Gautier, Flaubert, or De Maupassant, and yet the Frenchmen had the advantage of Hearn in that they could see the things they described. Hearn could not. His descriptive powers were due wholly to his glowing imagination. Once an humble reporter, Hearn stands among the foremost living writers of English. He always had a love for the Orient and its philosophies, and I am not surprised to learn of his successful career in Japan. It shows that now and then journalism produces a master-writer of English, despite its drawbacks."

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It is announced that Miss Julia Arthur, in emulation of Mme. Bernhardt, will take the part of *Hamlet* at the Broadway Theater next autumn.

## SUPERINTENDENT ANDREWS AND SPELLING REFORM.

BOTH praise and blame have been bestowed on Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews for his recent efforts in behalf of a simpler form of spelling in the Chicago public schools. Dr. Andrews does not think that a radical change in our complicated orthography can be brought about in a few months, but believes that the cause of reform can be best served by a gradual introduction of reformed spellings in accordance with the recommendations of the Ameri-

DR. E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS.

can Philological Association and the usage illustrated in the Standard Dictionary. Accordingly, he has advised his teachers to begin with the use of the twelve words recommended by the National Educational Association, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| program, programme. | thruout, throughout. |
| tho, though. | catalog, catalogue. |
| altho, although. | prolog, prologue. |
| thoro, thorough. | decalog, decalogue. |
| thorofare, thoroughfare. | demagog, demagogue. |
| thru, through. | pedagog, pedagogue. |

A good many newspapers are antagonistic to Dr. Andrews's plan, and are aghast at the prospect of what seems to them the grotesqueness of a phonetic orthography. Others treat the matter humorously. Thus the New York *Tribune* lately printed the following article headed "How Tha Spel in Chikago":

"A despatch from Chikago yesterda sez that the bizniz men ther ar in favor of fonetik speling. Dr. E. Benjamin Andruz, the superintendent of the publik skools ther, iz in favor ov it to. Wun bizniz man, it iz sed, wants the word which most pepl spel 'through' to be spelt 'tru,' but Dr. Andruz iz not in favor of this bekoz he sez that it iz not pronounst that wa. But the bizniz man sez it iz pronounst just that wa.

"This queschun of fonetik speling iz an old wun, and this iz just wun of the objecshuns to the plan, that everybody wood spel words the wa he himself pronounst them, even when he pronounst them rong, and so a good many pepl cood not reed what other pepl rot. Thar iz another objecshun to it, if it shud ever be used altogether, if books shud be printed this wa, and if pepl shud lern to reed this sort of stuff, tha wood not no how to reed the books that ar printed in the present wa, and so ol the books and ol the librariz that thar ar in the world to-da wood be simply wast paper, for

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nobody cood reed them except skolarz who had lerned the old wa of speling.

"In Chikago tha propoz to chang the speling of ten words, as an entering wej. But why stop at ten? Why not chang them ol at wuns and rit lik this?"

Antagonism to the reform is represented in the following editorial from the Chicago *Chronicle:*

"The agitation for spelling reform recurs with its usual promptitude. It is a mild form of disease among abnormally ambitious educators. The peculiarities of the English language, and its strength as well, can not be separated from its orthography. Educational faddists, in their haste to develop a royal road to learning, insist that much of the time necessary to master the spelling of the English language is wasted. They present testimony from the business man that his typewriter wastes time in clicking off seven letters in 'through' where it might be spelled with four. The utilitarianism of their contention might recommend it to the bustling age in which we live, were it not for the fact that confusion never tends to progress.

"As soon as we adopt Mark Twain's idea that a man should be allowed 'to spell according to the dictates of his own conscience' we have sacrificed much that must be retained in the English language if it is to continue its acknowledged supremacy as a growing and overmastering medium for the communication of thought. There is hardly a nation of importance to-day where the English language is not read, spoken, and written. It may one day be the language of the world. Its strength is largely due to the fact that it is not a dialect language. But with the introduction of the so-called reforms in spelling, from numberless different sources, we should have a written language that would necessarily be local in its interpretation. Educational centers like Chicago, Boston, and San Francisco would vie with each other in the innovations introduced, each setting up its own standard. The result would only be confusion."

The Richmond *Dispatch*, altho it calls its own position a conservative one, is apparently in substantial agreement with the position of Superintendent Andrews in advocating gradual changes:

"We understand, of course, that our language has undergone many changes during the past few hundred years. He who has any doubt upon this point may readily remove it by referring to any copy of Shakespeare which is a literal reproduction of the original folios. It is well that such changes should go on; but we would prefer that they should be gradual. We should not like to see our written or spoken tongue so rapidly revolutionized that parents would not be able to understand the speech or writings of their children.

"While few expect changes to be based upon the phonetic system, we must take note of the fact that that system would not be thoroughly reliable and uniform. In different parts of this country there is marked difference in the pronunciation of the same words, and if the spelling is to follow the sounds used, we shall have a 'tangle' at once. So we would do well to allow time to pass, in which our pronunciation might approximate uniformity nearer than it does now. . . . We do not contend for an immovable, inflexible, and non-progressive language, but for such gradual changes in orthography as usage and good scholarship may warrant. And for the present, at least, we are quite willing for the Chicago schools to make the experiment, while we await results and cultivate a judicial temperament preparatory to giving our decision on the merits of the question."

Most of the school journals naturally favor the reform program of Dr. Andrews, as being in agreement with the recommendations of the National Educational Association. A representative view is that of the Wisconsin *Journal of Education:*

"Spelling reform still makes headway. Superintendent Andrews, by declaring in favor of it, and by recommending its use by Chicago school teachers, has drawn down upon himself the censure of certain journals, but the outcry seems to have been wholly ineffective. In fact the public is getting used to the reform. It is becoming evident that dropping ugh from the end of tho will not throw the universe into confusion, or even undermine the Constitution of the United States. We simply smile at the intensity of the bigotry which prompted a distinguished speaker at the National Educational Association to declare that he would prefer never to have his address printed rather than to see it in the barbarous forms of the new orthography. His preference can safely be indulged. Meantime the association seems to be preparing for another forward move. The committee on this subject of the department of supervision not only approved the step already taken, but also reported for action at the meeting next February resolutions favoring dropping the final *e* in words in which it does not serve to lengthen the preceding vowel, as hav, giv, ar, etc.; substituting *f* for *ph*, as geografy, enuf, etc.; dropping gh wherever it is silent, as bou(gh), ni(gh), etc.; and spelling coud, sovrein, (w)hole, iland, gastly, etc. That is really dreadful to contemplate! We shall feel as if we had been robbed of our inheritance if the old anomalies really go out of fashion! We shall not be English any longer, you know. But perhaps we may be able to reconcile ourselves to being simply progressive Americans."

*The School Journal*, New York, one of the most widely circulated and influential school papers of the United States, says:

"The practical beginning of reform in spelling inaugurated by the National Educational Association last year is steadily gaining ground. Quite a number of city school systems have already adopted the list of words suggested. Chicago is now taking the lead under the energetic leadership of Superintendent Andrews. No orders have been issued, only simple recommendations to principals, but there is no doubt that all the schools will adopt the list. Dr. Andrews believes that the changes proposed by the National Educational Association are not radical enough, and are destined very shortly to be followed by others.

"What will the poor croaking 'conservatives' say now? As usual, when reforms are gaining a foothold, they are, for their own comfort, predicting all sorts of dire results that are to follow any tampering with the absurdities encrusted in English orthography. *The School Journal, The Teachers' Institute, The Primary School*, and the other periodicals issued from this office, have collected quite a number of amusing threats from rabid 'protectionists' who believe in retaining every tittle of the word-forms handed down from the printing-shops of the past. A few consciences have troubled their owners so seriously that they canceled their subscription, rather than tolerate their eyes weekly or monthly to behold the iniquities perpetrated by the spelling-reform committee of the National Educational Association. The old woman who tried to sweep the ocean back with her broom has still some followers in this day and generation."

Not long ago *The Voice*, New York, devoted a special issue to the subject of simplified spelling, and published the views of leading educators, writers, and statesmen upon this question. The list of those who express themselves strongly in favor of reform is an impressive one, and includes such names as Noah Porter, Prof. W. D. Whitney, editor of the "Century Dictionary," Professor Lounsbury, of Yale, Prof. Max Müller, Prof. W. W. Skeat, Prof. Francis L. March, United States Commissioner of Education William T. Harris, William E. Gladstone, and many others equally eminent. The fact that every leading authority on English etymology favors spelling reform, it is argued, is an effectual answer to the claim that phonetic spelling would obscure etymology. Says Professor Skeat upon this phase of the question (as quoted in *The Voice*):

"It is surely a national disgrace to us to find that the wildest arguments concerning English spelling and etymology are constantly being used even by well-educated persons, whose ignorance of early English pronunciation and of modern English phonetics is so complete that they have no suspicion whatever of the amazing worthlessness of their ludicrous utterances. . . . It is really a gross misnomer to call that spelling 'etymological' which merely imitates the spelling of a dead language. Every student is (or should be) aware that the only true 'etymological' spelling is one which is *phonetic*. It is the sound of the spoken word which has to be accounted for; and all symbols which disguise this sound are faulty and worthless. If our old writers had not used a phonetic system, we should have no true data to go by. . . . As a matter of history, the notion of so-called 'etymologi-

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cal' spelling is a purely *modern* one, a thing never dreamt of in the earlier periods, but the fond invention of meddling pedants who frequently made ludicrous mistakes in their needless zeal."

Prof. Max Müller, one of the highest of linguistic authorities, thus replies to the etymological argument:

"An objection often made to spelling reform is that it would utterly destroy the historical or etymological character of the English language. *Suppose it did;* what then? Language is not made for scholars and etymologists; and if the whole race of English etymologists were really swept away by the introduction of spelling reform, I hope they would be the first to rejoice in sacrificing themselves in so good a cause. But is it really the case that the historical continuity of the English language would be broken by the adoption of English spelling, and that the profession of the etymologist would be gone forever? *I say No, most emphatically, to both propositions.*

"Because the Italians write *filosofo*, are they less aware than the English who write *philosopher* that they have before them the Latin *philosophus* and the Greek *filosofos?* If we write *f* in *fancy*, why not in *phantom?* If in *frenzy* and *frantic*, why not in *phrenology?* A language which tolerates *vial* for *phial* need not shiver at *filosofer*. What people call the etymological consciousness of the speaker is strictly a matter of oratorical sentiment only.

"If anybody will tell me at what date etymological spelling is to begin, whether at 1500 A.D., or at 1000 A.D., or at 500 A.D., I am willing to discuss the question. Till then I beg to say that *etymological spelling would play greater havoc* in English than phonetic spelling, even if we are to draw a line not more than five hundred years ago."

## DAVID HARUM, AND LITERARY POPULARITY.

THE question as to how far the popularity of a new book or of a new author is founded upon real and permanent merit or upon a passing fad is always an interesting one. At the present time we have two books that have attained a vast sale—"David Harum," which has now reached the hundred-thousand mark, and "In His Steps," of which several million copies are said to have been sold in America and England. Few would claim for the latter work, however useful and worthy a book it may be, any title to consideration simply as a product of literary art. But with regard to "David Harum," a spirited and at times even acrimonious controversy has been raging, particularly in the columns of the New York *Times*. The admirers of "David Harum" appear to constitute a very considerable majority of the reading public. They claim that the book is a permanent contribution to American letters, and think its author should have a place beside Irving, Bret Harte, and other great humorists of America. There are, however not a few who see nothing but inanity and commonplace in the work, and believe it will take its place in the group of obsolete or obsolescent stories such as "Helen's Babies," "Trilby," and "The Bonnie Brier Bush." Says one writer in *The Times:*

"No one ever pretended to give a reason for fashions in dress. 'They come and go as comes and goes the sea.' Neither season nor convenience seems to cut any figure in their adoption. It seems to be about so in literature. Few of the books which at the start have enormous circulations live to be admired for five years. What has become of 'Trilby,' about which all the half-educated world raved a short time since? It is dead as a door nail. What has become of the later novels of George Eliot? No one, it seems, reads them any more; but they were as much of a fashion in their day as the old hooped skirt. 'Adam Bede' and 'The Mill on the Floss' beyond doubt are worthy of fame; but surely no spark of their fire is visible in the padded later novels of the same author. These became popular because it had become the fad to consider the writer a genius.

"I am afraid the same will prove true as to Kipling's works. In a few years I do not believe that any of his stories will be regarded more highly than those of the author of 'King Solomon's Mines,' which really have some merit of their own. The latest fad, it seems, is 'David Harum,' that is likely to out-Trilby 'Trilby.' Of course it is useless to reason against either fads or fashions. People who follow them do not argue, and it only makes them mad, as it will, no doubt, some of your readers, to hint that they are carried away by the fashion of the hour. . . . .

"As a matter of fact, it is art that alone is immortal among the children of men. Science changes because knowledge changes; but art is as imperishable to-day as it was in the days of ancient Egypt or of classical Greece or Rome. The future of every book depends upon the art that it exhibits. Homer and Shakespeare and Byron and Tennyson, yea, even our English Bible, are immortal, if for no other reason because their incomparable style reaches the dignity of art. Macaulay's essays and history remain, even to-day, the standard of luminous style, so much so that every one that would excel in diction must give his days and nights to their pages. The worshipers of fads and fashions do not trouble themselves about either art or science. They simply follow the mob. Perhaps it is just as well, after all, for is there not a feeling of safety in numbers even among insects?"

Another writer says that those who do not like "dear, delightful 'David Harum'" must be "congenitally sour," and quotes the sales of the book as proof that "it is plain that there must be something extraordinarily good about it." Still another writer points out that this test would prove also that there is something "extraordinarily good" about the works of Archibald Clavering Gunter and Miss Laura Jean Libbey—a supposition that makes the muse of fiction gasp. This curious diversity of literary judgment is amusingly illustrated by the story of a writer who lately read "David Harum" with more delight than he had found in any novel in many years, and he had read most of the novelists from Fielding and Richardson to Hardy, Tolstoy, and Juan Valera. He was just on the point of sending a copy of "David Harum" to a friend whose tastes were in general similar to his own, when by the same mail he received a letter with these words:

"I have just read the famous 'David Harum,' expecting a rare treat, and was wofully disappointed. To me it was exceedingly stupid and commonplace, and I wonder at its popularity. According to the usual location of climaxes, one should begin with the last chapter and read up to the first; for, to me, the interest began to wane after the opening chapter, and reached the vanishing point about the middle of the book."

## NOTES.

IN a recent speech at the Authors' Club in London, Mark Twain perpetrated a pun which, he said, it had taken him eight days to compile. In the peroration of his speech, after alluding to the friendliness of England and America as shown in their common anxiety around Mr. Kipling's sick-bed, he said: "Since England and America have been joined together in Kipling, may they not be severed in Twain." And Mark sat down amid a burst of rapturous applause.

A RECENT telegram from London to the New York *Herald* states that Mr. Grau has already secured the artists for his coming American season. They are, says the despatch, as follows: Sopranos—Mmes. Calvé, Sembrich, Nordica, Adams, and Susan Strong; Contraltos—Mmes. Schumann-Heink, Mantelli, Olitzka, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, and Broadfoot; Tenors—Van Dyck, Saloza, Alvarez, Dippel, Salignac, Bars and Vanni; Baritones—Van Rooy, Bertram, Campanari, Albers, Scotti, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Meux and Pini-Corsi; Bassos.—Edouard de Reszke, Plancon, Devries, and Pringle; Conductors—Mancinelli, Hinrichs, and Paur. Mme. Ternine will practically be a newcomer; M. Alvarez has not yet been heard in New York; Mme. Calvé returns after an absence of nearly three years. Signor Scotti is an Italian baritone who has never sung in America. Herr Bertram is a celebrated German baritone who has for years been engaged at the Royal Theatre at Munich, and is particularly well known as a Wagner singer. The grand-opera season in New York this year is to begin December 18 and to last fifteen weeks, consisting of forty-five evening and fifteen afternoon subscription performances. Says *The Herald*: "Mr. Grau has not yet decided upon the repertory of the coming American season, but it is sure to include the best works of all schools of music. The policy of the management is an eclectic one, and operas will be given as heretofore in French, Italian, and German. A novelty that promises to be interesting will be a complete cycle of Wagner's works in chronological order, beginning with 'Rienzi' and ending with 'Goetterdaemmerung. This will be followed by a short cycle of Mozart's works, particular attention being paid to the *mise en scène* of 'The Marriage of Figaro,' 'Don Giovanni,' and 'The Magic Flute.' One or two novelties, as well as some interesting revivals, will also be introduced in the program mapped out by Mr. Grau. Negotiations are still going on with a celebrated American prima donna, who in former seasons was a member of Mr. Grau's company."

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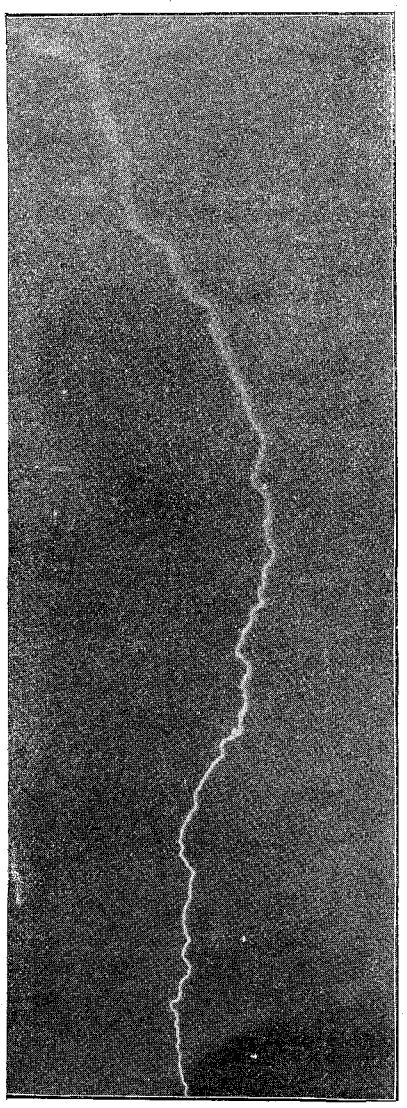
## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### THE PHOTOGRAPHY OF LIGHTNING.

IN these days, when every man, and more particularly every boy, is his own photographer, few indeed are the objects of interest, natural or artificial, that are not recorded on the sensitive plate. Ten years ago a photograph of a lightning flash was a curiosity, while now such photographs have been taken by almost every one who has owned a camera for any length of time.



PHOTOGRAPH OF LIGHTNING.
Courtesy of *Popular Science*.

We are told by Prof. H. A. Hazen, who writes on the subject for *Popular Science* (August), that far from aiding scientific men to solve any of the problems connected with the mystery of the lightning flash, these photographs have served chiefly to add to the number of questions about it that clamor for solution. Says Professor Hazen:

"The idea of straight zigzag lines of the old-time painters has been entirely exploded. Indeed, it is a little difficult to see how this idea could have originated, for the crudest visual observation of a lightning flash would have shown that its appearance is like that of the branch or branches of a tree, and in no part of its path does it show a straight line.

"Besides the regular branched lightning flash, photography has shown a so-called 'multiple' and a 'ribbon' flash. These appearances have given rise to very diverse opinions as to their mechanism and formation. The 'multiple' flash has been variously and sometimes erroneously described. It consists of three to seven separate and distinctive flashes side by side, all having precisely the same convolutions and all of them alike each to each. So far as known no 'multiple' flash was ever photographed except with a moving camera. A few instances where it was claimed the camera was not moved must be regarded as very suspicious. It seems impossible to believe that two separate flashes could pass through the atmosphere side by side and exactly alike. On the other hand, it has been claimed that a lightning flash is practically instantaneous (.001 to .0001 second) and that no ordinary motion of the camera could possibly show anything but a single continuous flash.

"The 'ribbon' flash, as its name implies, is simply a broad ribbon of light. In no case, so far as known, has this ribbon been of a uniform shade, but it has always had alternate brighter and darker bands. It seems probable that the 'ribbon' flash must be made with a camera in very slow motion."

In severe storms several flashes have been seen to descend in quick succession over the same path, and such a series, if taken with a moving camera, would of course show as several parallel streaks or, with slow motion, as a broad "ribbon." Professor Hazen regards this as the true explanation of these photographs. He goes on to say:

"Another form of lightning has been photographed which shows an appearance like a rope in the air, as tho the electricity had had some difficulty in making a path for itself. The appearance may also be likened to the masses of smoke that often roll out from a chimney. It seems difficult to account for this formation.

"Enough has been said to show the intense interest attached to this subject of lightning photography, and it is to be hoped that every amateur interested in this subject will make an effort to secure a number of photographs during the coming season. The use of the camera is simplicity itself. It has been found practically impossible to 'take' lightning when more than six or seven miles away, or when so far away that the thunder becomes inaudible. It has been suggested that the light is nonactinic.

"In one instance, incandescent electric lights on a tower three quarters of a mile away showed beautifully, but several flashes of lightning which crossed the plate during the exposure were not taken. The lens should be wide open and also the quickest plates should be used. The window should be opened and the camera held as still as possible on the sill, or it may be held in the hand, and pointed in the direction of the flashes. As a general thing, the different flashes will not seriously affect the plate. If the lens does not have a fixed focus it should be focused beforehand on an object a mile or two away and the place marked on the bed."

### WHAT IS THE BEST WAY TO LEARN A LANGUAGE?

THIS question is taken up by M. Georges Saint-Paul, who believes that the chief factor in language-study is memory, and who applies to the problem the modern psychologic view of memory, with interesting results. Says M. Saint-Paul in the *Revue Scientifique* (July 8):

"The practical study of the languages necessitates an attentive education of the memory. The rôle of the intellect, properly speaking, is much more limited, especially at the beginning of the study. Altho linguistics, etymology, and the historic and scientific knowledge of language imply the activity of the very highest cerebral functions, aptitude in speaking the current language of a foreign people is especially, and above all else, a question of memory. Know the words, and know how to pronounce them sufficiently well to make yourself understood, and you will never be at a disadvantage. You may know every one of the most delicate rules of grammar and syntax; if you do not know many words, your knowledge, interesting as it may be from certain points of view, will remain a dead letter, for all the practical use you can make of it."

We do not teach languages properly, thinks M. Saint-Paul; or at any rate, they do not in France (it is his own country that he is talking about), and the reason is that altho memory is the faculty, as has been just said, that is chiefly concerned, we do not know enough about what memory really is. He says:

"This [knowledge of what memory is] would not be indispensable, perhaps, if memory were a function of only one nerve-center; but the organs of memory are numerous; we should know them as we should know the working of the muscles to teach gymnastics intelligently. As the organism may be benefited, in striving for a certain end, by exercising a special group of muscles, even so it may be for our interest to educate one memory-center in preference to another, and to divide and classify our efforts to obtain certain determinate results.

"The fact of the dissociation of the mechanism of memory is one of the fundamental physiological discoveries of the century. . . . I speak now only of the memory of words—verbal memory.

"Anatomical or physiological data indicate with certainty the existence of nerve-centers corresponding to these memories. The center of memory for the necessary movements to be made in speaking is situated in the back of the third frontal convolution, at the left (at least in right-handed persons); likewise, in such

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persons, according to Exner and Charcot, the foot of the second left frontal convolution is the center of memory for those movements of the hand made in writing. . . . [Another lobe] is the center for visual verbal images. Finally, the center of memory for the auditive impressions of words is in the first temporal convolution.

"These important discoveries have enabled pathologists to explain and to specialize the different kinds of aphasia . . . and physiologists to classify healthy persons into visual, auditive, and motor subjects; that is, into persons who read mentally the words of their thoughts, those who hear them, and those who pronounce them."

Altho this classification, which was first made by Charcot, is not accepted as sufficient by the author, who believes that most persons belong to no one of these classes, but may visualize one class of thoughts, while pronouncing the words that express another class, and that they may even translate from one class into another, M. Saint-Paul thinks that we should certainly take it into account in formulating our systems of teaching. We should remember, in short, that memory depends not on one organ, but on a group of them; that each person thinks in a formula of his own, which depends on a nerve-center that may be called his "interior-language center"; that this center, however, is not necessarily the best of his memory centers, nor the only one that we must educate, since another formula, depending on another center, may be used for a different language. These facts may be practically utilized as follows:

"Every method that addresses itself to all the centers, and seeks by the exercise adopted to bring about the development of the memory centers and the creation of an interior-language center for the language to be taught, will be the best method, if it can be conveniently employed; that is, if there are at our disposal a very long time and the means of impressing all the memories at once.

"If not, it will often be preferable to limit ourselves to the exercise of one of the centers; not to make all the organs of memory do work, but one alone; to bring all our efforts to bear on the one that has been selected, and to limit the labor of acquisition of foreign words to a single cerebral group, so as to bring into play, instead of all the modalities of the language (auditive, visual, and motor), only one of its equivalents.

"Hence, in numerous cases it is necessary to choose between two methods: education by making a simultaneous impression on all the different centers, and education by limited impression of one group of centers."

The first method can be practically carried out only by living for years among those who speak the language to be learned, so that it can be spoken, understood, and read like the mother tongue. No system of instruction, M. Saint-Paul insists, will ever equal this. But for those who have neither time nor opportunity for it, it is better, the author believes, not to try to educate all the centers, but to confine our efforts to one—say the visual center; in other words, he would bend all energies to getting a reading knowledge of the language without endeavoring either to speak it or to understand it when spoken. Otherwise the result will be, and generally is, that after years of study the pupil can neither speak, understand, read, nor write like a native. It is better, M. Saint-Paul thinks, to do one of these perfectly and the others not at all, than to do all imperfectly.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**Does Marriage Lessen Crime?**—The statistical investigations of Dr. Frederick Prinzing seem to show that married men are more law-abiding than bachelors, and that widowers are worse transgressors than either. We quote an abstract given in *The American Journal of Sociology* (Chicago, July) from his article appearing in the *Zeitschrift für Socialwissenschaft:*

"Property rights of all kinds are more generally respected by the married than by the single. The graver offenses against property—robbery, extortion, fraud, etc.—are committed by the married man with comparative infrequency. When he is driven to the unlawful acquirement of wealth or of material goods, he generally chooses some of the less dangerous methods of so doing. Receiving stolen goods, breaking of laws relative to trade, commerce, and public health, forcible detention of pieces of property, bankruptcy, etc., are the forms which offenses against property usually assume among married men. Among those married at an extremely early age (eighteen to twenty-five) trespasses against the rights of property are much more common than among the unmarried of a corresponding age. This is probably explained by the fact that in such marriages poverty, if not a concomitant, is frequently a result. Incendiarism is most largely found among the unmarried, the greatest proportion falling to the account of widowers and single men between the ages of thirty and sixty years. . . . In the sphere of crime and offense against human life, the unmarried are greater sinners than the married, tho not so markedly so as in the offenses against property rights. Only in the matter of careless and negligent killing and wounding do the married surpass the unmarried. The difference in the criminality of the married and the unmarried grows less with advancing years. Between the ages of fifty and sixty years it is small; after that period it is still less. . . . It is of interest to note in this connection that drunkenness claims the major share of its victims between the ages of thirty and fifty years. The criminality of widowers decreases with advancing age. Their share in crime between the ages of thirty and fifty is notably greater than that of either of the other classes mentioned. . . . It has been said, in attempted explanation of this fact, that widowers are, as a rule, ill situated financially, but there appears to be no satisfactory evidence that this is true. Statistics do not prove that widowers belong to the poorer classes in any unusual degree. Widowers are especially prominent in offenses against property; but they also stand first in the series of those guilty of other classes of crime. The loss of the wife very frequently leads to mental derangement, and it is probably true, as well, that certain types of self-control are peculiarly difficult for this class to exercise."

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## SENSATIONS OF THE BLIND.

IT has been widely believed that, to make up for their lack of one sense, the blind possess one or more of the others in abnormal acuteness, being generally quick of hearing and delicate of touch. A long series of experiments by Prof. H. Griesbach, of Basle, whose results are published in recent numbers of *Pflüger's Archiv*, do not support this belief. We quote an abstract of Professor Griesbach's conclusions from *The Lancet* (London). Says this paper:

"It may be premised that the observations were made on those who were otherwise healthy. In the differentiation of tactile impressions no remarkable differences were observed between the seeing and the blind, or if small differences did exist they were in favor of the seeing. In those born blind the tactile sharpness was somewhat less than in the seeing, and in some cases the sensorium generally was equally defective. The blind in particular feel less acutely with the tip of the index finger than do those who see, and in many cases the tactile acuteness of the two index finger-tips differs. In the blind, especially in the region of the hand, a stronger impression is required to produce a tactile impression than in those possessed of sight. In the capability of localizing impressions of sound no difference exists between the blind and the seeing. In both great individual variations occur. As a rule, both in the seeing and the blind the use of the organ of both sides gives better results than the use of one alone. No difference in the acuteness of hearing exists between the blind and those who see. No relation was observed between the acuteness of hearing and the power of localizing sounds in either the seeing or the blind. No difference was observed in the two classes in regard to the acuteness of smell. In the execution of manual labor the blind become fatigued sooner than do those of equal age who see. The blind are more fatigued with manual than with mental work, which is not the case with the seeing of the same age. If any difference exists in regard to exhaustion after mental labor it is in favor of those of the same age who see.

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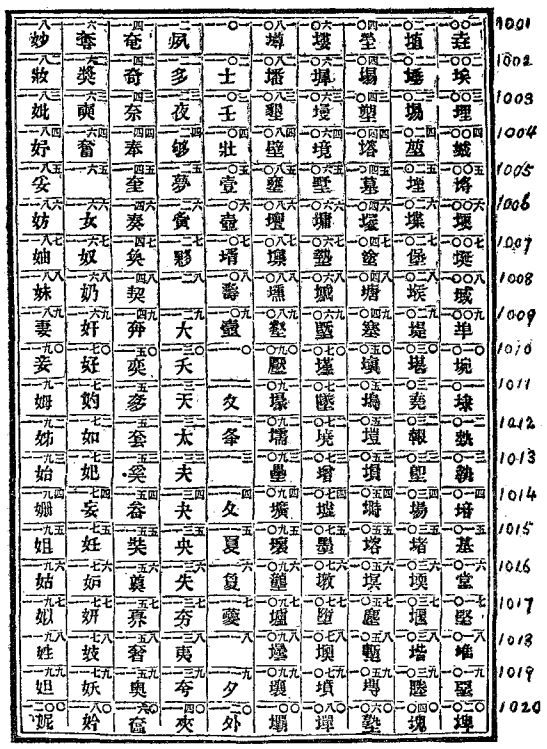
Both among the blind and the seeing there are persons who have many, others who have only a few, and others again who have no, illusory or erroneous impressions of touch. Of the parts of the skin examined fallacious determinations were most frequent over the zygomatic region and least frequent on the tips of the fingers. The number of errors both in the seeing and the blind rose with an increase in the number of the stimuli and with increase of pressure. Errors occurred more frequently both in the seeing and the blind with sharp than with blunt points, and in both errors were more numerous when the distance between the points of skin stimulated was small than when it was great. These results are in many respects opposed to generally received opinions, for it is usually supposed that deprivation of sight leads to exaltation of the acuteness of the other senses, especially of the touch and hearing, yet in the twenty blind persons examined by Professor Griesbach this was not observed, and it would hence appear that too much reliance has been placed by physiologists on certain exceptional cases where the sensitiveness to impressions on these senses has been unusually high. Further observations are, however, requisite before the conclusions arrived at by Professor Griesbach can be considered to settle the question."

## TELEGRAPHY IN CHINA.

SOME of the peculiarities and difficulties attending the construction, maintenance, and use of the telegraph in China are thus described in *Cosmos* (Paris, July 15):

"The great difficulty about operating telegraphs properly in this country is the lack of police in the greater part of the empire. The authorities, who are perhaps as hostile to innovations as the



A PAGE FROM THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH CODE.

common people, do nothing for the effective protection of the lines, and malicious persons are free to overturn the posts, break the insulators, and cut the wires. Besides, this fanaticism finds very natural encouragement in the cupidity of the race, as the posts furnish excellent firewood, and the wires can be utilized in a hundred ways. They are especially appreciated when they are of copper, and therefore we may predict that long-distance telephone communication will not be established in most of the provinces for a long time to come.

"Nevertheless, when the authorities do desire to act, they reach excellent results very quickly; the excessive severity of the penal code in China gives them an opportunity. The following anecdote is told of an event in the environs of Shanghai. The lines there were continually destroyed; the *Taotai*, who was in frequent relations with the Europeans and had become tired of hearing their complaints, declared simply that for each post pulled down a head should be cut off among those of the inhabitants who lived in the vicinity. As decrees of this kind are executed very literally in China, the result was that, in spite of the fatalistic spirit of the Chinese and their indifference to death, the posts were afterward let severely alone. But such radical measures are not taken everywhere, and telegraphic communication would be often entirely interrupted if the great ports were not all connected by submarine cables, owned by Europeans, which, from their situation, escape the enterprise of evil-doers.

"As the Chinese written language is not alphabetic, and as each word in it is represented by a special character, none of the telegraphic systems generally in use can be employed in China. Usually each character is represented by a number, and it is this number, which has never more than four figures, that is transmitted.

"To bring about this result a code of 49 pages has been established, each page having 10 columns of 20 characters, so that 9,800 characters are disposed of; all the words commonly used are inserted and a few places are kept blank for new ones. When a despatch is to be sent, an employee translates it into figures, and at the receiving station an inverse operation puts it back into Chinese characters. Of course this is rather a long process, but it is simply necessary to employ enough persons, and in China, as with us, the educated unemployed are numerous. Owing to this system, the Chinese telegraph lines have greater capacity than our own. In the Western tongues five or six signals, on the average, are necessary to express a word; in China four are sufficient. It is true that, on the other hand, the chances of error are greatly increased, and the sending of a message by means of numbers gives generally very little satisfaction, while it is complicated by a double translation which is evidently dangerous."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## AMERICAN WORKERS THROUGH BRITISH EYES.

THE sudden awakening of the British manufacturer to the fact that there are things and conditions in this country that are worth studying, and perhaps imitating, is gratifying to the careful reader of British literature. Nothing could be better calculated to make the American patriot's heart swell than the study of the British technical press just at present. Here are some of the things that Walter Dixon, of the (British) Institute of Mechanical Engineers, says about our iron and steel industries in *Cassier's Magazine*, July. The first thing that strikes him is the extent to which big concerns are managed here by young and go-ahead men. He says:

"There are yet many businesses and professions in which experience, extending over a wide area and over a long space of time, is of first importance, but the rapid progress which is being made in almost every art and every industry is such as to render obsolete methods which a few years before represented the highest and best practise. So much is this the case that adaptability to change, and the absence of that conservatism which comes of long practise in one particular groove, is often the one and only road to success, and in many of our industries it is necessary to be constantly unlearning or revising what one knows.

"The Americans appear to recognize that there comes an age when this may be both physically and mentally beyond possibility, and they have fixed that age much lower than ourselves.

"The writer does not wish to imply that there are no elderly men at the head of American business concerns. He met several, but the most noticeable feature about them was the apparent reliance which they placed upon the army of younger men under their direction, in quite a startling contradistinction to the prevalent system here. . . . . .

"Our American cousins are always trying, experimenting, and inventing, and this is largely and mainly due to their young men leaders. Men with ideas receive encouragement and ample opportunities of proving their worth. . . . Thus it is that while we are making a hundred experiments, 80 per cent. of which may be

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failures, the Americans are carrying out a thousand, 90 per cent. of which may be failures; but their gain is a hundred good things, while we have gained twenty! They lose far more in their trials; they gain far more in their successes.

"So far as the writer could judge, the American appears perfectly fearless of foreign competition, and is a stanch believer in the survival of the fittest; and, what is more, that the weak will go to the wall. He knows that if he is weak, he will go to the wall, and is hence always on the move to do something clever. . . . It is this which makes them what we should call 'foolhardy' with one another, and, if one may so put it, with ourselves; they do not care who sees what they are doing. Their works are equally open to the stranger and to the competitor. It seems an inbred idea with them that if they can not themselves keep up to date, and be at least as good as, if not better than, their neighbors, they are bound not to succeed. This at once accounts for their many successes and their many failures."

The writer next discusses the quality of our labor. We use comparatively so few workmen, he thinks, that our works often appear as if they were "closed down" when they are really in full swing. This is because we have used labor-saving machinery wherever such a use is possible, so that a thousand men here go much farther than they do in Europe. Not only this, but the thousand men work better and faster. His view of the character of our mechanics is almost too flattering. Says Mr. Dixon:

"The fewness of workmen is not, however, more strange than the activity of those who are employed.

"The writer has been intimately connected with large numbers of our workmen for the past twenty years or more, and has talked labor questions over with many classes in America, with the conclusion that, just as our own men, generally speaking, are bent on doing as little as possible in a given time, the American workman is bent on doing as much as possible. . . . . .

"The American artisan earns more wages than our own, but he does more work and thus often produces at a cheaper cost, and it must be obvious that if we are to maintain our position one of the greatest needs of the country is, that it shall be able to get an honest day's labor for an honest day's pay."

As to our resources, Mr. Dixon believes that they are wellnigh inexhaustible. No one, he says, can possibly get an idea of the size and wealth of the United States except from traveling over it:

"For the first time in the history of the world and of a highly civilized nation, we who, mainly through our large iron and coal deposits, have risen to be the foremost nation in the world, have now to face the fact that these resources which have made us what we are, and which are irreplaceable, are fast becoming exhausted. . . . . .

"We have for so long held and maintained an impregnable position that we are naturally of a buoyant and sanguine temperament, so much so that it is difficult to comprehend the exact position in which we now stand, and that we hold anything but the supreme and topmost place in any industrial pursuit is such a new idea that, as a nation, we may be forgiven our slowness to realize it."

Under these circumstances the "American invasion" of the British market is but the natural course of events, and Mr. Dixon believes that it will continue. He says in conclusion:

"Our American competitors are of the same blood as ourselves, and that means a good deal; we are not measuring our strength against unworthy foemen. Again, their young men make the pace, probably the men who spend the money are not those who make it. They build works, pull them down, and rebuild them on improved plans, with a rapidity that is truly astounding and incomprehensible either physically or financially, so much so that some of our attempted partial copies of American practise were regarded as obsolete there before we had got them erected. . . .

"Further, their country is new, and their trade is not embarrassed by all the ties and restrictions which come of such an old civilization as our own. Their industries are new, and their works are all on the most modern principles, and they have an inborn idea that they must be kept so. The question which so often troubles us, 'Will it pay to break up and replace?' is not serious with them.

"As to the labor question, it will no doubt find its level, tho what injury may be caused individually and nationally in the process one can only surmise. One thing is clear, that no amount of restrictions which may be made as to hours, output, wages, etc., will alter 'the impossible,' and we are getting more and more able to define every day more clearly what is 'the impossible.' The increasing number of orders going to our competitors is a constant lesson in possibilities and of the effect and futility of artificial restrictions on labor. . . . . .

"To maintain our position, our workmen must be sober and industrious, and prepared to give an honest day's labor for an honest day's pay.

"Conditions obtain in America which must of necessity evolve methods of manufacture of paramount importance to us; and just as the Americans are not slow to visit us for information, so it is equally important, if not imperative, that those who now play or are to play, in the immediate future, an important part in the iron and steel industries in the United Kingdom should not be content with reading of, but should know and see for themselves, what is being done in the works of America."

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**Electrical Treatment of Cancer.**—Dr. Massey, an Ohio physician, is treating cancer successfully by diffusing salts of mercury through the affected tissue by electric action. Says *Electricity* in a leading editorial in which Dr. Massey's method is described: "A method of destroying cancer germs by the aid of electricity has recently been discovered which it is claimed almost invariably proves successful provided the disease has not gone too far. In a paper read a short time ago before the Medical Association of Columbus, Ohio, by Dr. G. Betton Massey, this new method of treating cancer was fully explained. It consists in inserting in the body of the person afflicted nascent salts of mercury by electric diffusion. This is said to be a most convenient means of destroying tuberculous deposits in any part of the body except the brain, the lungs, and the abdomen. The details of the method of procedure are interesting as showing the important part played by electricity." The patient lies on a large pad connected with the negative pole of a battery, and a tubular gold electrode filled with mercury is inserted into the cancerous growth. The action of the current results in the formation of an oxychlorid of mercury which diffuses into the tissue in all directions at the rate of about an inch in half an hour, depending on the voltage of the current. The diseased tissues are thus absolutely destroyed, while the healthy ones beyond are only slightly affected. "In concluding," says the writer, "the author states that out of ten cases of carcinoma, or cancer, operated upon he succeeded in curing nine by the use of electricity as outlined above."

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## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

ACCORDING to the report of the German Chemical Society, the average of 142 analyses made in Sheffield, England, show that the air of that city contains 3¼ parts in ten thousand of carbonic acid, the maximum being 5.14 and the minimum 2.16. In the center of the city the average was 3.9 parts, with a maximum of 6.22 and minimum of 2.8. These figures are higher than those observed at Paris (2.85), Dieppe (2.94), and Odessa (3.04); but at Liege the proportion of carbonic acid is about the same (3.4). Wind and snow increase the proportion, but rain has no effect. It is greatest in January and least in April, and also decreases in hot weather.

THE too free use of water as a beverage is condemned editorially by *The Medical Brief*, July. It says: "A fact perhaps not generally known to the profession is that water, as well as food, requires to be assimilated, to properly fulfil its natural offices in the system. Water is not readily incorporated into the blood-serum, thinning it, increasing its solvent qualities, and lessening its plastic properties, unless it is drunk in response to thirst, such as normally follows good digestion, brisk exercise, eating salt foods, a hot bath, vigorous sweating, fever, etc. Adventitious water, water taken into the stomach without appetite or demand for it, lingers long in the digestive organs, often producing a feeling of weight. . . . Unless measures are employed to stimulate the assimilation of water by creating a legitimate demand for it, as expressed by thirst, it is not advisable to force too much on the system. A single glass between meals and at bedtime will wash out the stomach as well as several, where the individual manifests no desire for, or an actual repugnance to, water. Indifference to a fluid which constitutes three fourths of the human body is abnormal, and requires treatment; but the treatment must consist in establishing a physiological need for water in the system, not in forcing nature by distending the digestive organs with a heavy fluid."

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# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## INGERSOLL AND THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

AT Colonel Ingersoll's funeral, which took place with simple ceremonies at his home in Dobbs Ferry, his last poem, "The Declaration of the Free," was read by his friend, Dr. John Clark Ridpath. It is in part as follows:

The simple truth is what we ask,
Not the ideal;
We've set ourselves the noble task
To find the real.
If all there is is naught but dross,
We want to know and bear our loss. . . .

We have no God to serve or fear;
No hell to shun;
No devil with malicious leer.
When life is done
An endless sleep may close our eyes—
A sleep with neither dreams nor sighs. . . .

When cyclones rend—when lightning blights,
'Tis naught but fate;
There is no God of wrath who smites
In heartless hate.
Behind the things that injure man
There is no purpose, thought, or plan.

The jeweled cup of love we drain,
And friendship's wine
Now swiftly flows in every vein
With warmth divine.
And so we love and hope and dream
That in death's sky there is a gleam. . . .

We do not pray, or weep, or wail;
We have no dread,
No fear to pass beyond the veil
That hides the dead.
And yet we question, dream, and guess;
But knowledge we do not possess.

We ask, yet nothing seems to know;
We cry in vain.
There is no "master of the show"
Who will explain,
Or from the future tear the mask.
And yet we dream and still we ask:

Is there beyond the silent night
An endless day?
Is death a door that leads to light?
We can not say.
The tongueless secret locked in fate
We do not know. We hope and wait.

The address delivered by Colonel Ingersoll at his brother's bier two decades ago was also read. It was as follows:

"DEAR FRIENDS: I am going to do that which the dead oft promised he would do for me.

"The loved and loving brother, husband, father, friend, died where manhood's morning almost touches noon, and while the shadows still were falling to the West.

"He has not passed on life's highway the stone that marks the highest point, but, being weary for a moment, he lay down by the wayside, and using his burden for a pillow, fell into that dreamless sleep that kisses down his eyelids still. While yet in love with life and raptured with the world, he passed to silence and pathetic rest.

"Yet, after all, it may be best, just in the happiest, sunniest hour of all the voyage, while eager winds are kissing every sail, to dash against the unseen rock, and in an instant hear the billows roar above a sunken ship. For whether in mid-sea or among the breakers of the farther shore, a wreck at last must mark the end of each and all. And every life, no matter if its every hour is rich with love and every moment jeweled with a joy, will, at its close, become a tragedy as sad and deep and dark as can be woven of the warp and woof of mystery and death."

The following passage, summing up the religious and ethical principles which Colonel Ingersoll desired to have recognized as his belief, was also read:

"To love justice, to long for the right, to have mercy, to pity the suffering, to assist the weak, to forget wrongs and remember benefits; to love the truth, to be sincere, to utter honest words, to love liberty and wage relentless war against slavery in all its forms, to love wife and child and friend, to make a happy home, to love the beautiful in art, in nature; to cultivate the mind, to be familiar with mighty thoughts that genius has expressed, the noble deeds of all the world; to cultivate courage and cheerfulness, to make others happy, to fill life with a splendor of generous acts, the warmth of loving words; to discard error, to destroy prejudice, to receive new truths with gladness; to cultivate hope, to see the calm beyond the storm and dawn beyond the night, to do the best that can be done and then be resigned—this is the religion of reason, the creed of science. This satisfies the brain and heart."

The religious papers of all denominations give much space to comments on Colonel Ingersoll. Appreciation of his good traits of mind and heart, mixed with charitable criticism, prevail, altho condemnation is not lacking.

*The Independent* (undenom.) says:

"To the end of his life he was a consistent unbeliever and a scoffer at the Christian religion in all its forms, and an agnostic as to a future life or the existence of a God. It was as such that he preferred to be known, and as such he will be chiefly remembered. It is impossible to claim that he did not believe as he taught; it is also impossible not to believe that his mind was warped from his very childhood by the treatment much more than by the teachings of his father, who was a minister of the Christian church. His genius was not that of a scholar or thinker. There was about him not a bit of philosophy; but he had a very poetical nature, an absolute genius for public speaking, and the gift of being a good hater and a good fighter. People loved to hear him speak even when they disliked what he said. Religion he always identified with Calvinistic teachings, and for that reason his influence as a denouncer of religion was with the ignorant rather than with the intelligent. But on many subjects of reform he could speak admirably. Rhetorically he was too florid, but his utterances were often rarely beautiful as well as eloquent, and we would not fail to give him credit for very much of that frankness and honesty which are a large part of true manliness, not to say Christianity. . . . He was while he lasted a beautiful

INGERSOLL'S CINERARY URN.

On the front is the motto: "L'Urne garde la Poussière, la Cœur, le Souvenir." (The Urn guards the Ashes, the Heart, the Memory.)

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sparkling Fourth-of-July rocket, and he leaves a brief memory behind him."

*Christian Work* (undenom.) says:

"In later days his deliverances against the Bible attracted diminishing attention. And so people began to realize that it was a caricature of Christianity, and not the real thing, that he was assailing; as a recent writer has said, 'His guns were all pointed astern.' And what especially minimized the attention that Colonel Ingersoll received in later times was the fact that he wholly failed to show the least comprehension of the really critical investigations of scholars, which are so profoundly modifying Christian theology, but went slashing away, in his rough, gladiator fashion, at 'the mistakes of Moses,' so that he was undertaking to hold Christianity to the very letter of the Old-Testament record, while evangelical scholarship on both sides the Atlantic was busy demonstrating that the Bible was no less the Word of God that it contained many errors. . . . He was a master of epigrams, of poetical imagery, of telling phrases; but he was not a deep thinker; he spoke of subjects which he had not studied, and ridiculed things which he knew only by half; he contributed little, really we may say he added nothing, to the sum of human knowledge. And now he has gone, much of the evil engendered by his teaching remains, but none of the good which he has been instrumental in accomplishing—and we are glad to know the sum of that good in the shape of personal benefactions is not small—is interred with his bones."

*The Congregationalist* says:

"Mr. Ingersoll was one of the few infidels whom this country has produced. In fact, he is about the only one who has won notoriety, and the only one who has traded on his unbelief. Thomas Paine was a deist, who earned immortality by his services as a patriot, as a trenchant pamphleteer. Voltaire profoundly influenced the political history of France, and still shapes somewhat its current popular philosophy of life, if not its metaphysical speculation, and he must ever be reckoned with as one of the masters of French prose and verse. But no such fame awaits Mr. Ingersoll when our children's children study either the history, the literature, or the philosophy of the period in which he lived. . . . He was a Don Quixote tilting at wind-mills. He was a bold assailant of views, which, however much they obtain among the illiterate and superstitious, no longer obtain among intelligent rational men."

*The Christian Register* (Unit.) says:

"Colonel Ingersoll was best known and will be longest remembered as the most famous of American agnostics. That which Huxley undertook grimly, resolutely, and painfully, Ingersoll cheerfully, humorously, and with apparent delight engaged in. This eager enjoyment of the contest has excited the suspicion that, while he believed his cause to be just and that the world would be better for the destruction of the popular institutions of religion, he did not even in his own thought take seriously enough his mission as a reformer. He enjoyed his own wit, the exercise of his power of humorous exaggeration and caricature, the laughter and applause of the multitude, and the consciousness of success. No other man of his generation, holding his ideas of religion, could have announced them as he did, frankly, and with a jocular defiance of the most potent sentiments which shape the affairs of man, without being hissed, hooted, and execrated. He gloried in his power of defying public sentiment and yet carrying with him a large following of respectable and intelligent people. There was a lingering suspicion also that he was not indifferent to the receipts at the box office, altho these might have been regarded as trophies of victory.

"At the outset of his career as a lecturer he drew certain lines of attack and defense. From them he never departed. In later years his mind seemed closed to all new thought, whether within or without the Christian church. No Presbyterian of the most bigoted sort could have been more indifferent than he was to the advances of the higher criticism, to the religious interpretation of the doctrine of evolution, to the increase of light, and the decline of superstition in all parts of the Christian church. Much that he attacked deserved attack, and his denials were commonly justified by preposterous affirmations. It is a notable sign of the times, however, that the enmity to him had almost died out, because the things he attacked are no longer regarded as venerable, and his influence was no longer greatly felt or feared because modern progress has made for itself ways wherein his criticism neither helped nor hindered the wayfarer seeking a religious home."

*The Universalist Leader* says:

"Robert G. Ingersoll has been a name revered by many people in this country and abhorred by many others. His was a remarkable personality. Gracious in manner, dignified in bearing, fluent and rhetorical in language, eloquent and magnetic in speech, he had few rivals as an orator among the public men of the day. His heart and brain were big, but he was swayed by impulse rather than guided by reason, and his philippics showed the effects of prejudice and passion rather than of research and logic. A champion of fair dealing and of justice, he was himself in his arraignment of religion most unfair and unjust. He posed as an educated man and a scholar, yet he displayed woful ignorance of the real genius of Christianity and failed utterly to interpret the theological trend of the times. Calvinism has had no more bitter or ingenious assailant, and he dealt the old creeds the sturdiest of blows, but he wronged his own manhood and lowered himself in the esteem of the world when he persisted in making Calvinism synonymous with Christianity and ignored the sweet reasonableness of the true Gospel."

*The Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc.) says:

"No one has ever spoken of him as a philosopher; for never in his speeches or writings has he exhibited the essential capability of that calm, profound, unbiased, and protracted reflection which views a subject equally in itself and in its relations.

"In reality he was a poet, in spirit, mode of thought, language, and rhythm—a prose poet, not of the highest, but of no mean, order. All his speeches, even the most argumentative, exhibit this element. An exquisite superficial sensibility; a gliding current of thought spontaneously connecting itself with felicitous language, and not subjected to close criticism—except with respect to euphony—characterized his spoken style. He possessed little of that quality of imagination which enables one to place himself at another's point of view. He could forecast how a legal opponent would defend his client and prepare to meet him; for that is part of the technic of the profession. Only a genius could radically surprise a skilful lawyer as to the plan. But Colonel Ingersoll appeared to have little or no power to form a true idea of how another would regard a complex system of thought upon a strictly philosophical theme.

"Ingersoll wrote: 'Under many circumstances a man has a right to kill himself. . . . When life is of no value to him, when he can be of no assistance to others, why should he continue? When he is of no benefit, when he is a burden to those he loves, why should he remain?'

"In this city alone in a few months twelve men and women died by their own hands, upon whose persons or at whose abode were found extracts from his justification of suicide. As to have seen certain pictures once poisons the mental and moral blood, so to have heard his sarcasms upon God, his denunciation of future punishment, and his eulogy of an everlasting sleep is to scar the soul. But perhaps his influence in promoting popular irreverence has wrought most harm."

*The Interior* (Presby.) says:

"All faith in God whether as shadowed forth in nature, or revealed in Scripture, or impersonated in Jesus Christ, or attested in the experience of the Christian, was, to him, 'superstition.' To destroy this superstition, to rid the minds of men of its power, was the purpose to which his life was consciously devoted. Nor did he fail to have power over an enormous number of people. Of the personal responsibility for such influence it is not for us to speak; God, into whose unveiled presence he has now come, is his judge. Nevertheless, it is impossible to pass over the fact of such a career without some earnest questioning. If Providence has any meaning open to our apprehension, such a providence as this man's life presents must have important significance; some meaning which it is worth while in all humility, charity, and reverence to search for. . . . As to those noble and splendid qualities as a man, as husband and father, as friend and citizen, as humanitarian and philanthropist, for which all who knew him admired and loved him, and all those standards of right by which he assumed to judge the 'Mistakes of Moses' and the Old-Testa-

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ment seeming portraiture of Jehovah—all this of course he got, and without the grace of thankfulness, from the Book he reviled, the religion he assailed."

*The Central Presbyterian* says:

"He was only negative and destructive, striving with intense purpose to pull down, and never proposing anything on which to build morals for the present life or hope for the life to come. He was constantly striving to remove the foundations of faith in God and His truth, to take away that fear of God which is the strength of virtuous living, to remove the consolations of the bereaved and burdened, and to wipe out the hope of the dying. And in all his vigorous and eloquent platform ministry, there was not one word of positive conviction, not one ray of light in the darkness of the world's sin and death."

*The Living Church* (Prot. Episc.) says:

"It has always been to us a source of pity that he should have identified Christianity with that travesty and corruption of it which Calvinism is—a mistake which has created many unbelievers, and which gave him great influence over thousands of men who listened to his brilliant invective, who had themselves been reared under a system against which their better nature revolted. Perhaps we may confess that the career of Mr. Ingersoll as a lecturer tended to good, at least in the sense that it tore up by the roots that malign philosophy which so many Protestant bodies have identified with the very essence of the Gospel, but which, happily, they are now seldom preaching and scarcely believing.

"Whatever new light may now have dawned upon his immortal spirit, whatever enchantments of prejudice may now be dissolved, the influence of Mr. Ingersoll's words will continue to draw many away from the faith of Christ; but it will be a vanishing influence, for its power was due less to what he said, than to the captivating manner in which he said it; less to his coarse, but genial, invective, than to his strikingly attractive personality."

*The Pilot* (Rom. Cath.) says:

"He never had a following of really educated people—his thought was too shallow and his sophistries too slight for these. He drew the half-educated and the irreligious ignorant, for flippancy and irreverence follow semi-education, as its shadows; and the mental and spiritual barbarian loves a horse-laugh. Among such people, Colonel Ingersoll wrought incalculable moral and spiritual evil. . . . . .

"God gave this man the eloquence and personal magnetism which, rightly used, had made him an apostle. God gave him success, wealth, domestic happiness, friends. Nay, even, God gave him several unmistakable warnings of his approaching death. But the man, with a perversity that looks like monomania, used every one of the divine gifts against the Giver."

The New York *Freeman's Journal* (Rom. Cath.), whose editor, the Rev. L. A. Lambert, is the author of "The Mistakes of Ingersoll," says:

"He did not understand Christianity as a whole. It may be that he was not conscious of his many inconsistencies, just as a man who is color-blind is not conscious of the fact and persists in calling a red object blue, because, by reason of his defective vision, he can not see it otherwise. There is such a thing as intellectual color-blindness. His antipathy to Christianity did not arise from his intellectual perceptions, but from his imagination, emotions, and sentiment. These had been wounded to an insufferable degree by a false presentation of Christianity in his early youth. Puritan extremism, that gave a false philosophy of life and a false idea of the beneficent Creator, gave his young imagination and emotional nature a shock that it never recovered from, a shock that left no alternative but despair or revolt, and he chose the latter. The Christianity he hated was not true Christianity as it is, but the Christianity that had been burned and scalded into his consciousness and memory. His feverish animosity to the Christianity of his imagination—the only Christianity he knew—was the result of pain from the wound that had cicatrized his very soul. This animosity grew with his growth and increased until it became the monomania of his life. This monomania accounts for much that he has said that will not stand the cold test of calm reason and common sense. Instead of being a curb his intellect became the slave of his emotions and his imagination, which accounts for his fitfulness and inconsistencies and for its perverted vision of truth and facts."

*The American Israelite* (Jewish) says:

"His standard for the conduct of a man and a citizen, a husband, a father, a friend, was the very highest and, as well as a man may, he lived up to it. His scorn of priestcraft and superstition may have led him too far, but let it be remembered that he hated injustice, cruelty, and shams just as heartily, and raised his voice as sincerely in condemnation of them."

*The Jewish Voice* says:

"We Jews have good reason to hold him in grateful remembrance, for while to him Judaism never appealed in its grandeur and purity, and Moses's undying work appeared to him full of mistakes, as Christianity but a nursery tale replete with incongruities, he nevertheless denounced, in unmeasured terms, the unreason of religious fanaticism and the inhumanity of race hatred. The Jew is indebted to him, not for his opposition to established religion and to positive faith, but for tearing down old barriers and trying to bring to him nearer the love of his Christian brother.

"And then, he loved the arts, and the best in the world's literature was to his soul a joy. The outpouring of the holy spirit of man's intellect, no matter in what form, made of him, unconsciously, a prophet of his time and generation. Passionately patriotic, he never missed an opportunity to imbue others with love of country and with a willingness to devote to it the best energies and the best talents.

"Even his denial of the existence of the Supreme Being can not prevent us from recognizing in him a child of the Father in whose loving embrace he, too, rests. Such is the sweetness and strength of our faith that we can not help hoping and praying for him, too, rest and felicity 'in the shadow of the Most High!'"

## CONVERSION OF A WHOLE CHURCH.

ONE of the most extraordinary events in ecclesiastical history is the conversion of almost the entire Nestorian church in Persia to the Orthodox or Holy Eastern church. The Nestorian church has for fifteen hundred years been linked in history with Persia, but is now practically extinguished in that country. It is one of the oldest of sects, having been founded by Nestorius of Constantinople in the fifth century. Its principal doctrine, namely, that of the separate human and divine personality of Christ, has caused it to be usually termed heretical, altho in ceremony and doctrine it has little to distinguish it from the other Oriental communions. The Nestorians are very careful to call Mary the "Mother of Christ," not the "Mother of God," but they recognize seven sacraments, accept the doctrine of transsubstantiation, and have an ornate ritual.

This church, which was the national church of Persia for many centuries, and once had no less than ninety diocesan bishops under regular metropolitans, has now come bodily into the communion of the Orthodox Russian church. Of this interesting event and its causes the New York *Independent* (July 27) writes thus:

"It will be remembered that in 1897 two priests, delegated by the Greek metropolitan of Georgia, came to Urumia, and were met with the wildest acclaims of enthusiasm from several thousand Nestorians, and they made a triumphal progress through the villages. In the course of a few months no less than ten thousand persons enrolled themselves as desirous to become members of the Russian church. In September, 1898, the transfer was accomplished. A monastic priest came to be the superior of a permanent mission, and with him a Nestorian bishop, who had been received with great *éclat* into the Russian church. No other mission in modern times can show such a record. Where a year ago there was not a single Greek Christian, there are now over 20,000, including children. . . . There are, however, 65,000 Nestorians who are Turkish subjects, and it is not at all unlikely that they will follow their brethren in Persia, tho their attachment to

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the traditional faith of their church is much stronger. Yet this is a national movement and not a missionary one. It must be interpreted from the social rather than the religious side."

As to the effect which this movement will have on mission work in Persia, *The Independent* says:

"There is a well-organized and influential body of Protestant Christians, numbering about 2,500 communicant members, and the French Roman Catholic mission has gathered a somewhat smaller body. The Archbishop of Canterbury's Anglican mission has also work there, but has not attempted to establish a separate communion, but only to strengthen the Nestorian church so as to resist the influences of non-Episcopal Protestantism. There are some other smaller independent missions carried on by native Christians who have found supporters in England or America. These independent missions will all, doubtless, come to an end, and there will be no reason for continuing the Anglican mission. The case with the American and French missions is entirely different, and their work will be thoroughly tested, for in the excitement of this national movement there will be many motives to lead Protestant and Catholic Nestorians to join the Russian church. Mr. Shedd says that the Protestant are standing the severe test much better than the Catholics, and, on the whole, there is very good reason for regarding this movement as a vindication of the methods of their work. Yet the larger part of their work will probably have to be henceforth in Turkey, and with it is connected the task of evangelizing the Armenians, Jews, and Moslems."

## DR. ZAHM'S RETRACTION.

THE Rev. Dr. John A. Zahm, Provincial of the Fathers of the Holy Cross and president of the University of Nôtre Dame, some years ago published a work entitled "Evolution and Dogma" which was severely criticized by many churchmen in America and Europe as containing views contrary to the teachings of the Catholic faith. So much criticism was aroused that a committee of cardinals was commissioned by the Congregation of the Index to examine the book in order to determine whether or not these claims were true. No report has yet been made, but now Dr. Zahm has himself announced that he desires his book to be withdrawn from sale. In a letter to Mr. Alfonso Golea, one of the translators of the book, Dr. Zahm says (we quote from the Rome correspondent of the New York *Freeman's Journal*):

Courtesy of *The Irish World*.

"NOTRE DAME, IND., May 16, 1899.

"MY DEAR ALFONSO:

"I have learned from unquestionable authority that the Holy See is adverse to the further distribution of 'Evolution and Dogma,' and I therefore beg of you to use all your influence to have the book withdrawn from sale. You have probably foreseen this result, and it will, therefore, cause you no surprise. . . . However, we can both thank God that we labored only for His honor and glory in giving the work to the public. As for myself, it will cause me no pain to see the fruit of so much toil consigned to oblivion. God rewards the intention, and our intentions were good."

Mr. Golea has also submitted. He makes this public announcement:

"I, too, join with the illustrious Dr. J. A. Zahm, as the translator of his 'Evolution and Dogma,' and I ask my true friends neither to read nor to give further publicity to my poor version of the above-mentioned book, in obedience to the desire of the Holy See, and am always ready to retract when called upon."

The New York *Independent* comments on this incident as follows:

"Professor Zahm is the most distinguished student of biology in the American Catholic church, and his book has been received with the greatest praise within the church and has been translated into various European languages. . . . . .

"What interests us in this matter is not the condemnation of the book. Many such books have been condemned, and the Congregation of the Index is an anachronism only a little worse than that other anachronism which requires, or expects, Catholic books or newspapers to carry an imprimatur. What does interest us is the way that the withdrawal and the virtual interdict on which it is based have been received by the Catholic press.

"It would be too much to expect that any Catholic newspaper would condemn the action of the Congregation of the Index or do anything that would ostensibly indicate a spirit of rebellion; but the feeling behind can be expressed in other ways, just as in Finland criticism of the action of the Russian Government in overthrowing the constitution of the province found utterance in quotations of Scripture about kings and princes and tyranny. So here numerous Catholic papers quote in full the correspondence between Professor Zahm and Mr. Golea, and they make no comments in approval. But they proceed to tell that Dr. Zahm is one of the foremost scientists in the Catholic church; that his opinions are the result of years of labor spent in the laboratory; that his work has been translated into every European language of importance; that it is almost a text-book in American classrooms; that he added to his European reputation at the International Scientific Congress at Freiburg, where he read a paper in which he applied to teleology his theories on evolution. They tell how the conservative Roman Catholics, and especially the Italian theologians, made adverse criticism and thought it a great heresy to hold that animals and plants could have been created not by fiat but by slow evolution, or that the Hebrew word *yom* could mean a period of time instead of a day. They then make long quotations from his book, notwithstanding the adverse judgment of the Holy See, showing how derivative creation can harmonize not only with the Bible, but with Thomas Aquinas and Saint Augustine, and they quote his recent words as follows:

"'My views may not be looked upon with favor by all in Rome. I do not expect so much and I really do not care for the approval of every one. But I know that every eminent man of science throughout Europe is in perfect sympathy with my views. I venture to say that the twentieth century will not be very old before nine out of every ten thinkers will be evolutionists as opposed to believers in special creation.'

"And there these papers leave it, with not a word of approval or disapproval, but the impression they leave and desire to leave upon their readers is not difficult to apprehend. They mean that he has been treated unjustly and absurdly; they mean that the Roman Congregation of the Index is away behind the times, and that the Catholic church must break away from its ancient traditions on matters of no essential importance, if it wishes to escape the condemnation it received in the times of Kepler and Galileo."

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AFTER all that has been written about the health of Leo XIII., says *The Academy*, some interest attaches to a candid and close observer's disinterested opinion. Cardinal Vaughan, who has long known the Pope, and who has had several long audiences during his present stay in Rome, states in a private letter to a friend in London that he has been astonished at the Pope's vigor, both of mind and body, and that he has taken, to all appearances, a new and good lease of life. The Cardinal himself has been reading lately in the papers that he is to be the "favorite" at the next conclave, and therefore the next Pope. "What nonsense the newspapers do sometimes print!" is the Cardinal's only comment on the much-telegraphed report.

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## FOREIGN TOPICS.

### AN INTERNATIONAL PETITION TO THE CZAR.

THE Emperor of Russia has been approached in the most unprecedented fashion. Emboldened by his peace manifesto, a number of eminent scholars and scientists have asked him to preserve the autonomy of Finland. The address is international, written in English, French, German, Hungarian, Swedish, Dutch, Italian, and Flemish, and signed by citizens from twelve different countries. Its text—the German lies before us—runs as follows:

"The undersigned feel compelled to express their sympathy for the Finnish nation. A people not numerous, but able and of strong character, a people who, despite their rough climate, have raised themselves to a state of growing prosperity and of scientific, artistic, and educational achievements, denoting a wealth of unique civilization—such a people are now threatened with the loss of their individuality, a loss which would rob them of their greatest incentive to continue their able intellectual and economic work. It appears to us our duty to protect against this, a duty so urgent that we waive all differences of nationality. May the destruction of a valuable member of the great family of European nations be prevented. We can not believe that the ruler who summoned the International Peace Conference will doom an able, loyal people to destruction."

The Czar refused to receive the petition. Instead, the oppression of the Finns becomes more rigorous and the last papers published in Finnish have been suppressed. *Politiken*, Copenhagen, thinks this will hardly have the desired effect. It says:

"The more you rob a vigorous people of their political rights, the more their national feeling is strengthened. If the use of the printing-press is prohibited, the pen or the typewriter must be employed. If the mails are closed to such matter, other means of communication will be found. The mouths of the Finns can not be closed."

As a matter of fact, the resistance of the Finns, tho not open, is very determined. The threats of the governor, General Bobrikoff, have failed to procure for Prince Vladimir, the Czar's uncle, a pleasant reception. At Abo, where the governor hoped to muster a large number of loyalists, only six persons could be found who accepted an invitation to meet the prince at dinner. The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, thinks the Finns and their friends should have agitated at the Peace Conference. "It would have been such fun," says the paper. But many people think the foreign petition injudicious. *The Spectator*, London, says:

"The address was carried to St. Petersburg by a deputation of six professors, all eminent, who sought an audience of the Czar. They were most politely received by the Minister of the Interior, but informed, however, that their address could not be presented. They could hardly have expected any other result of their effort, as no government, not even that of Great Britain, will endure foreign interference between itself and its subjects, but they may have done good nevertheless. The Czar was probably not aware that in creating such discontent in Finland, hitherto a perfectly loyal province, he was attracting the attention of all Europe."

*The St. James's Gazette* says:

"We wonder whether any one of the more or less distinguished men who signed the English petition to the Czar asking him not to be unkind to the Finns imagined for an instant that they would succeed in altering the policy of the Russian empire. Did they think the Emperor would say to himself, 'Bless my heart, there must be something in this Finnish case after all, for the author of "Jude the Obscure" says so, and so do the authors of some quite learned books in English. I must see that my Ministers change all they have done for the last year or so in this matter'? If they did not think like this, what purpose did they imagine would be served by their interference? We of course entirely share the views of the petitioners, but that does not prevent us also sharing the astonishment that stunned the Minister of the imperial household for twenty-four hours when he was approached by a deputation of learned professors in twelve languages, intent on persuading the Czar to listen to them instead of his own Ministers. No one seemed quite to know what to do with the gentlemen, who were therefore forwarded from one place to another like a lost parcel, till at last they managed to get a civil dismissal from the Minister of the Interior. Of course they got nothing more for their trouble.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### KAISER WILHELM AND THE FRENCH.

A GREAT number of civilities have of late been exchanged between the French and the Germans. The *Mémorial Diplomatique* relates that the French and German detachments of the foreign troops which visited Peking were exceptionally friendly to each other. Frenchmen visiting in Germany have cheered the Emperor more readily than would German Socialists, and altogether the ground was prepared for an event of no little international importance—the visit of the Kaiser on board a French war-ship, the training-ship of the French naval cadets. An exchange of telegrams between the German ruler and President Loubet followed this visit to the *Iphigénie*, and the French cadets met the German cadets of the *Gneisenau* on board the *Hohenzollern*, the Emperor's yacht. International diplomacy must reckon henceforth with the probability of what seemed impossible—a Franco-German alliance. M. J. Cornély, writing in the *Matin*, Paris, expresses himself to the following effect:

His own professors occasionally dub the exuberant Kaiser "the Emperor of the French." As a matter of fact, if we had such a sovereign he would be extremely popular with us. If William II. could hear the conversations of Frenchmen about him, he would feel flattered. We do him justice. We have watched him and know that he can be firm and yielding as occasion demands. He resembles the skilful mariner who, while going ahead full

"HOCH! HOCH! THE WOOING O'T!

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.—*Romeo*, The German Emperor; *Juliet*, La République.

JULIET: "What man art thou, that thus bescreen'd in night, so stumblest on my counsel?"

ROMEO: "By a name I know not how to tell thee who I am; my name, dear saint, is hateful to myself, because it is an enemy to thee."—ROMEO AND JULIET, Act. II., Sc. 2. —*Punch*, *London*.

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steam, is ever alert and ready to reverse the engines in case of danger. He takes great pains to tell us that Germany does not want war; her prosperity is due to the arts of peace. After the war of 1870 we used to console ourselves with the idea that Germany was a poor country, and that our wealth would soon give us an advantage. That is no longer true. Germany is to-day a rich country; we are neither in men nor in money superior to her. But Germany does not intend to risk her wealth in a destructive war. The Emperor's manifestations are perfect, and should cause us to think. If neither we nor the Germans want war, it is time that we should behave like polite neighbors who are at peace with each other.

The *Figaro* wishes a Franco-German *entente* in colonial matters. This is also desired by Senator Ramboud, Meline's Minister of Education, who writes to the following effect:

A perfect accord between the two nations will not easily be brought about, nor is it desirable. German unity and the prosperity it has brought are based upon the fear of powerful enemies on two frontiers, and France would be much more restless if the thought of the "hereditary enemy" did not exercise a wholesome restraint. But the two countries might, with great advantage, work in harmony outside of Europe, to prevent more "Fashodas." And this is the Emperor's idea too. When his reign began, it was thought that he would become a conqueror. He has, but his conquests are of colonial, industrial, and commercial character. Through him Germany has accomplished the economic conquest of the Balkan states and of Turkey. It is quite consistent with French patriotism to join him in his work.

The *Petit Journal* believes that the Emperor's advances are really based upon his fear of France and a childish desire to visit the finest of World's Fairs, which will, of course, be the Paris Exhibition of 1900; and the *Petit Journal* represents a large class, whose opinions are not, however, very stable. The *Gaulois* does not like these attentions to a foreign potentate while legitimate French princes are ignored, but on the whole the French press is very friendly. The Germans, too, are gradually warming to the subject. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* remarks that evidently the French are calming down. The *Kölnische Zeitung* says:

"For a long time France seemed to think of nothing but revenge, and Germany's policy, based upon a just understanding of the fact that friendship with France is tremendously important, remained ineffective. Lately France has begun to understand us. The fear that one day we would treacherously attack her is gone, and there have been many points of contact which forced France, for the sake of her own interests, to act in concord with us. It must be admitted that the lion's share of gratitude for having brought about a better understanding is due to the Emperor. His frequent personal efforts have taught the French that we really desire nothing better than to be on good terms with them."

The *Tageblatt* remarks that the French can not resist the Emperor's politeness. The conservative *Post* is a little skeptical. It says:

"The suggestion that France and Germany should work hand-in-hand in colonial matters deserves attention. As yet, however, it is doubtful that a lasting friendship can be established. It is very probable that, when Fashoda is forgotten, the French will return to their revenge idea. This will cause them to look around for a more congenial ally."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* declares that the Franco-German *entente* is Germany's answer to "the arch enemy of peace, Great Britain," and to English endeavors to engage some other nation in the task of destroying German prosperity by a war. Many English papers express similar views. It has long been a maxim, often expressed in so many words, that the interests of Great Britain require the existence of an unhealing feud between France and Germany. The present cordial relations are, therefore, from the British point of view, a "disturbing factor." *The Westminster Gazette* says:

"The thing, of course, must not be exaggerated, but it may suggest to us that the hostility of France and Germany is not to be relied upon as a necessarily permanent factor in Europe. . . . But so much of European policy is based on the assumption that France and Germany are forever to be reckoned enemies that we may well understand the flutter which is caused by the exchange of these messages. The alliances and friendships of nations are, indeed, at this moment on a foundation of very slippery sand, and we had better count upon nothing except what is probable from plain motives of self-interest. . . . If France and Germany come nearer together, it will more than ever be necessary for us to remain on as friendly terms with Russia as may be, and not to be driven from our course by any mere sentiment of hostility."

*The Spectator*, too, regards the news as serious. It says:

"If Germany and France could be friendly, or even neighborly, France would no longer need Russia, Italy would become an ally of France, Austria would again be isolated, and Great Britain would be left out in the cold, possibly even exposed to attack from a coalition penetrated with the idea that she monopolizes too much of those sources of commercial wealth which in the belief of half the statesmen of the Continent are the only available defenses against a great uprising from below. [The Emperor will] probably fail in that very natural and unobjectionable effort, the people of France being still too full of the memories of 1870 to regard the representative of Germany as anything but a foe. . . . They want to beat Germany, and so rehabilitate themselves in their own eyes, and until they have done so friendship with Germany is to them impossible. They wish to be looked up to, and they think they are looked down upon. They feel, in fact, toward Germans as many British colonists feel toward Boers, that to be happy they must extinguish the contemptuous thoughts which they think are in the others' minds. Sedan is to them as Majuba Hill is to British South Africans. . . . . .

"Even, however, if Germany and France did come to an agreement to hate each other at home and love each other abroad, which is the suggestion now so frequently made, we do not see that the combination need create apprehension in this country. . . . Even a coalition of all Europe might prove insufficient, for such a coalition would at once draw America to our assistance, and it is very doubtful whether at sea the English-speaking peoples would not be a match for all the rest of the world."

The suggestion of many English papers to stop the "policy of pin-pricks" hitherto pursued with regard to Russia has been received with pleasure by the Russian press, and causes the Russians to regard the Franco-German *entente* with favorable eyes. The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, warns France that it would be foolish to neglect the old love for the new. But the custom of keeping unpleasant facts from the public is, so far as foreign politics are concerned, unknown to the Russian editor. The paper just named publishes the following plain statement by its Paris correspondent:

"The Franco-Russian alliance has cooled off remarkably of late. Mainly responsible is the utter indifference of Russia with regard to the Fashoda affair. An important group now agitates for a *rapprochement* with Germany. Chauvinism has given place to sober second thought; everywhere are to be found advocates of a Franco-German alliance. The press, the political clubs, discuss it, the people begin to become familiar with it. The authorities at the Quay d'Orsay favor it. France must learn to abide by the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, is the opinion expressed in the foreign ministry, and a commercial treaty with Germany is suggested. The French may shiver at the idea, but they can not help noting that friendship with Germany has its advantages. People are still slow in saying so, but if Kaiser Wilhelm were to visit the Exposition next year, he would be received with open arms. Many people wish for his visit."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, sees nothing impossible in a Franco-German alliance. The latest rumor, unconfirmed but suggestive, is that France, Germany, and Russia will together do something for the protection of the Transvaal against British aggression.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## OUR WAR THROUGH FOREIGN EYES.

THE Hongkong *Telegraph* remarks that, whereas the case of the United States in her war against the Filipinos is as a rule very flatteringly represented, the Filipino view is not given. It points out that the proposal to conclude peace comes from the Filipinos, but the Americans would not even permit an armistice to ascertain the opinion of the Filipinos by means of the ballot. As for the terms offered by the American Commission, the *Telegraph* thinks these are simply preposterous. We quote as follows:

"There is not one word in these proposals from beginning to end that secures to the natives of the Philippines any one of the things they have been fighting to secure. It leaves the future permanent government of the country entirely at the mercy of Congress, without even a hint that the Filipinos will be represented before Congress, or that their opinions and desires will be taken into consideration.

"It provides an interim government of the vaguest possible description, leaving absolute power in all things great and small in the hands of the nominees of the President of the United States for the time being. It says nothing about the laws to be administered, the taxes to be levied, the rights to be accorded. Each village community has under Spanish law largely governed itself. It is not stated that even these limited rights are to be preserved to them. It says nothing about religion or the religious orders.

"An advisory council whose recommendations the governor-general can absolutely veto can have no attractions even for people till recently under Spanish dominion.

"The proposals are farcical. They concede nothing. They promise nothing for the present or for the future. The Filipinos are right to reject them, if they are not in a position where there is no chance but absolute surrender. An absolute unconditional submission would give them as much as is now offered them. If these are, as they reasonably may be, the opinions of the Filipinos, then all men will say they are right. . . . . .

"The American nation requires enlightening upon the subject of the Philippines and the Filipino people. . . . The rejection of the American proposals at least serves to prove that the Filipinos are by no means so uncivilized as to be incapable of appreciating to what they would have committed themselves had the proposal been accepted. We do not think that matters will be improved so long as the American Commission fails to realize the fact that they are dealing with accomplished and civilized diplomats, and not with a rabble of uneducated savages who have not sufficient brain power to distinguish between good and evil."

*The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"We use the candor of a friend, and must tell the United States that the blunder they have made in the Philippines is little to their credit. . . . But when you set about the acquisition of real property, in a spirit at once of thrift and universal philanthropy, it is only business-like to consider what servitudes you take over together with the land. It has been pretty obvious for some time that the Americans have omitted this precaution. . . . . .

"The Americans, as all the world can now see, made a gross initial mistake when they took over the Philippines. They forgot to provide an efficient public service and an effective army. Perhaps the ease with which the Spanish rule went down misled them, but this is really no excuse. The 'political faculty of our people,' about which they are very fond of talking in America, ought to have shown them that the collapse of the Spaniards was due to the fact that they were already overpowered in the struggle with the Filipinos. A moment's consideration might surely have shown them that a people who had practically secured their independence by their own fighting would not give it up to the first comer tamely. . . . Why the agents of American newspapers, who wish to pass in the world for possessing considerable enterprise, never thought of sending their letters home by Hongkong we do not know. They have found the road at last, and their combined voice sends a message which can not be very pleasing to American self-respect. The sum and substance of it is that the sovereign people of the States have been gloriously befooled, that the Filipino army is a vast deal better than General Otis will confess it is, that the Filipinos have a government, and that the Americans have suffered reverses which the general has never confessed. . . . This by itself is not creditable to them; but what is far worse is the prolonged and deliberate dishonesty of the government intent on deceiving the people. It must be taken together with the prevalence of Algerism at home."

Continental papers are, on the whole, a little less plain-spoken. There is much wonderment, however, that the Democratic Party does not come out boldly against the war. The *Indépendance Belge*, Brussels, says:

"So far the chances of the next election (tho it is not safe to prophesy upon so distant an event) are very much in favor of McKinley. . . . The Democrats assist the Republicans by their maladdress, for they neglect to use the most effective weapon they have, *i.e.*, the Philippine trouble, with its militarist virus, the bad state of the American army, the dangers of megalomania, of corruption, and the Cæsarism of the military commanders, all of which would be dangerous arguments to use against McKinley. Instead, the Democrats trot out their old war-horse, the free-silver heresy."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"Let us remember how McKinley, who has no will of his own, came to annex the Philippines. Public opinion demanded it, and he was about as much master of the situation as a log drifting down stream. Yet to-day 'his' war and 'his' generals are cursed, and his chances of reelection grow dim because he did what everybody wanted him to do. The great majority of the Americans have only just discovered, in consequence of the protest of the Manila correspondents, that they are cruelly fooled. As if the text of messages published, altho they reported ceaseless victories, did not reveal the situation to any one willing to read between the lines and to follow the movements of the troops on the map. Nor did the Americans realize that a regular army, whose quality should not be underrated, opposes them in the Philippines. What is McKinley going to do? Obviously he must come to a decision, a thing he is not fond of. He may close the Philippines altogether to the obnoxious newspaper correspondent; but that is a dangerous game. He may recall Otis; but that is not good for military discipline. Perhaps he will send a new commander, who will in reality carry on the operations in the field, while General Otis remains commander-in-chief at least in name. Whatever may be done, the task of the Americans is not easy. They have undertaken to conquer a people determined to have liberty, and fitted for the struggle by the education given them by their old masters, which is quite good enough to make them redoubtable enemies."

The German papers point out that the censorship exercised in Washington is rigorous, but not skilful. Many items published show that the Americans make no headway. (One account of a "victory" contained the statement that the flying Filipinos took with them their artillery, drawn by water buffaloes, animals not quite as fast as Jersey cows.—ED. THE LITERARY DIGEST.) "Systematic efforts were made to keep the truth from the Americans, while the trade established by other people is slowly killed," says the Berlin *Tages Zeitung*. The authenticated accounts of American soldiers boasting openly of the money they "found" in the houses of the natives, and the stories published in American papers of the theft of silver and gold chalices from the churches and of richly ornamented clerical vestments tend to lower the prestige of the American name in countries where such crimes are punished by long terms of hard labor. The reported intention of the Government to use exceptionally ferocious weapons also excites comment. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"While American delegates appear earnestly working for some practical results of the Peace Conference, a report comes from New York which must be read twice, it seems so incredible. The War Department is busy trying a new dynamite gun which, it is hoped, will kill a whole regiment at a time. The horrible projectiles of this gun are intended specially for the Filipinos. General Otis, we are told, has expressed his hope that this weapon will terrorize the Filipinos into submission."

Our Canadian neighbors profess to discover in the Philippine

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war a proof that the United States would be no match for Great Britain. The Victoria *Times* says:

"Military talents General Otis seems to have none, but he possesses, if the despatches are to be trusted, all the arrogance and presumption which are usually found associated with the inferior mind. Such a man could not obtain a commission in the British army and he would never be likely to reach anything higher than a third-class clerkship in our civil service."

*Events*, Ottawa, thinks "Uncle Sam should 'let up' on the Filipinos and gracefully withdraw, as it is no use forcing himself on a people who do not want either his friendship, his protection, or his institutions." Otherwise Uncle Sam invites destruction of his forces in the Philippines in case of war with Great Britain. This paper describes the next "Battle of Manila" as follows:

"Suppose war were to be declared between the United States and England, what a pie the Philippine Islands would be for the British fleet! Talk of Dewey cooping up the Spaniards, it would not be in it with the trap the Americans would find themselves in. History would repeat itself with a vengeance, for the Americans would be caught in the very trap they set for the Spaniards when they brought Aguinaldo to Manila and set him on its defenders. It is sincerely to be hoped that there will not be any war, but if there is, there will be a certain amount of grim and ghastly humor in the situation."

Similar sentiments are not confined to Canada. The *Volks-Zeitung*, Berlin, commenting on some recent attacks of American papers upon Germany, remarks that "the Americans had better beat the Filipinos first."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## TURKEY AND HER RESTLESS NEIGHBORS.

SINCE the evacuation of Crete, the great powers have left the Sultan pretty much alone, and there are many indications that Turkey is approaching a period of political and economical prosperity. Still, the Ruler of the Faithful is not bedded on roses. Now, as ever, internal dissensions furnish enough excitement in one month to provide a "yellow" editor with sensations for a year. There is the Cretan emigrant question. Driven from their homes, robbed of their farms and live stock, the Cretan Moslems have gone over to the mainland and are now clamoring for a chance to make a living. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* describes the situation to the following effect:

Smyrna is in a very disturbed condition, for some 23,000 Cretan refugees are encamped before the city. They are entirely without means, and imperiously demand food and shelter. The authorities have been ordered to disperse them by sending them inland. A certain number did go, but they soon returned. They demand land enough to stay together. They are well armed, and arguments do not influence them.

It is hoped that these Cretans may find a home on the soil formerly occupied by the Armenians so "benevolently assimilated" out of existence a few years ago. On the other hand, the Russian Government suggests the export of Armenian refugees to Crete. But the Greeks hate the Armenians, and the last state of Crete might be worse than the first.

More troublesome is the attitude of the Young Turks, a Moslem reform party which, tho it does not attempt to oppose or even slight the Mohammedan religion, aims at political liberty as opposed to the Sultan's present unlimited personal power. A Young Turk expresses himself to the following effect in the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam:

The Sultan will not interfere with the Moslems who are subject to other powers. His greatest worry is from the Young Turks. Even the Armenians do not disturb him as much. If a Turkish diplomat wishes to gain the Sultan's favor, he need only intimate his willingness to work against the Young Turks. The Sultan is not very liberal, but whoever promises to buy over prominent Young Turks is liberally supplied with money. Several Young Turks have thus been bribed to desert their party. If they can not be bought over, they must at least be persecuted. How Ahmed Riza and his *Machvaret* have fared in European countries is well known.

The Armenian troubles, nevertheless, are not to be underrated. Armenia is unable to pay taxes now, and the worry and expense of providing for the widows and orphans is great. It must be remembered that this is a duty which, according to Mohammedan maxims and custom, must be attended to. Altho the accounts of the massacres were exaggerated, a reliable account in the *Revue de Paris* speaks of 39,000 orphans and 18,000 widows to be looked after. Of these, nearly 7,000 orphans and 3,000 widows are still without assistance.

No less serious are the disturbances on the frontiers of the Balkan states, where the Mohammedans driven from the new states and the Christians chased from Turkish soil are forever cutting each other's throats. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"International crises come and go everywhere except in the Balkans, where strained relations have a permanent abiding-place. Once more the powers may have to bestir themselves to insure the maintenance of a condition of affairs more equable than that which usually passes for peace on the frontiers of the Balkan states. Spasmodic and irregular warlike raids, undertaken with much frequency by Servians and Albanians alike, are part of the national disorder of things and excite little comment. It is only when some unusually large raiding party is unduly successful and reprisals can not conveniently follow on an equally extensive scale that official cognizance is taken of affairs, and the Sultan and the King of Servia politely exchange notes asking each other to keep their turbulent and lawless subjects quiet. Then matters drift on as before until serious outbreaks occur once more. This has lately been the case, and so grave has the situation become that it is not impossible the powers may intervene."

The *Freie Presse*, Vienna, speaks of these troubles as follows:

"The settlers on the frontier are, on the Servian side, of Montenegrin origin, and the vendetta is a sacred institution with them. On the Turkish side are the Arnouts, driven out when Servia became independent. Servia paid an indemnity on their behalf, but Turkey only gave them a chance to occupy land in Turkish territory. When these elements come into contact with each other bloodshed necessarily follows."

The London *Daily News* and other Liberal papers again agitate against "the unspeakable Turk," but many English papers think it wise to let the Sultan work out his own salvation so long as he has the backing of "my friend the Kaiser." Even *The Saturday Review* regards interference as imprudent, and says:

"It is in Asia Minor that Germany will find her India if she is ever to find it. England might have had the development of that splendid country but for our political and diplomatic perversity, and Germany has entered into our heritage. The railway through Diarbekr and Bagdad to the Persian Gulf is practically in Germany's pocket, and the cries of wrath that are resounding through the Russian press only serve to call attention to the fact that for once St. Petersburg has been too late. The strategic railway Tiflis-Alexandropol-Kars is near completion, and the branch via Erivan to the Persian frontier will be finished in a couple of years; but these lines, important tho they are for the future of Armenia and Persia, can not thwart the German parallel advance in the south. And with Germany installed as military adviser and drill-sergeant from Constantinople to Bagdad, Turkey may in the future show surprising vitality for a sick man."

The German papers assert that the commercial advantages which Germany gains in Turkey are quite sufficient, and that no attempt is made unduly to influence the Turkish Government. On the other hand, the Turkish papers do not think it beneath their dignity to reiterate that the Turkish army would not be what it is if it were not for German training, and there is little doubt that a war against any power attacking the Germans would be very popular with the Moslems.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Mr. Mertens, in charge of the consular agency at Valencia, under date of June 5, 1899, says:

"Since the loss of her colonies Spain's sugar factories, with a yearly production of about 60,000 tons, are unable to satisfy the public demand, which amounts in all Spain to about 100,000 tons of sugar during the year. A high prohibitive duty of 102½ per cent. on foreign sugar protects the home industry and stands in the way of sugar dealers and consumers. For this reason, a union of tradespeople and merchants of the different cities of Spain have petitioned the Spanish Government to reduce the import duty to 50 per cent., which would afford a fair protection for the refineries and at the same time permit the import of sufficient sugar to supply the demand. While this petition meets with great opposition from the refiners, still, in view of the need of sugar and the small chance of increasing either the number of factories or their output in the near future, the Spanish Government will probably reduce the duty, more especially as this will add to the customs income of the country and do away with the incentive for smuggling. As soon as this reduction becomes a law, our dealers in refined sugar should be ready with samples to secure contracts, before the competition with other countries becomes too keen."

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Consul Ravndal writes from Baireut, May 26, 1899:

"American manufacturers and exporters, as well as importers, will be interested in learning that Barber & Co., Produce Exchange, New York City, will despatch a steamer direct for Baireut on the 10th proximo, which, after discharging at this port, will receive cargo for New York, touching on the way home at Alexandria. According to information in my possession, it is more than likely that this steamship agency will have steamers calling at Baireut regularly once every six weeks, and, if this proves true, a lively interchange of goods may be expected. The consular representatives of the United States in the Levant have for years been working for direct transportation facilities, as essential to the development of United States trade with countries of the eastern Mediterranean. Now that this seems to be realized, all concerned should encourage the promoters, in order to make the service permanent and a success. Steps are now being taken toward the establishment of a sample-room in Baireut, to facilitate the introduction of American goods."

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The following, dated Copenhagen, April 27, 1899, has been received from Vice and Deputy Consul Blom:

"The meteorologists in Europe have for many years desired a telegraphic connection with Iceland, Faroë Islands, and Greenland. Daily telegraphic reports from Iceland would be of the utmost importance to the weather service, as well as to the large fishing interests in the North Atlantic. I understand that the British fishing interests have recently petitioned the Government to grant a yearly subvention to the proposed cable. The Danish Government looks favorably upon the plan, but is of the opinion that it should be realized by private individuals. The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Limited, of Copenhagen, is willing to lay and work the cable, provided it is guaranteed a certain sum from the various governments and other parties interested. The royal Danish meteorological office, in Copenhagen, has issued circulars to kindred institutions throughout the world, requesting them to subscribe to daily weather bulletins from Iceland and Faroë Islands; the matter is also being seriously considered by other bodies, especially in Great Britain, and the prospects for a realization of the enterprise are promising."

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Consul Avery, of Belize, under date of April 20, 1899, says:

"On April 1 the system of interchange of postal money orders between this colony and the United States went into effect. To send a money order from Belize to any city in the United States has required from twenty-five to thirty days. While the money was paid here, the order was issued from London, upon the receipt of mail advices from this post-office, and then sent to the receiver in the United States. There is no bank in the colony, and merchants disliked to sell drafts for less than $15. Even by registered mail, it was difficult to remit, for United States bills are scarce; but now the safe and convenient system of direct orders has been adopted, with the usual charge for different amounts."

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Consul Macrum sends from Pretoria, April 18, 1899, copies of the report of the chamber of mines on the production of gold in the Transvaal for the month of March, 1899.

The following extracts are from the report: "Yesterday saw one of the largest increases over the previous month ever recorded in the Rand's history. An increase of close upon 40,000 ounces is a marvelous achievement. The Transvaal production of the precious metal, when expressed in ounces, is now getting within measurable distance of 500,000, yesterday's declaration being within 36,000 of that aggregate. The March yield is 23,361 ounces better than the declaration of December, 1898—a month which is invariably good. The Rand output itself was 37,240 ounces in advance of the February figure and 22,074 ounces higher than the record of December. Yesterday's output was wellnigh double the figures of two years ago; it was, indeed, 115,500 ounces in advance of the showing of March, 1898. We can not compare these results to those of any other gold-fields, for they have no analog. The Rand stands preeminent, singular, and will continue so to stand far in advance of all rivals."

Mr. Macrum adds: "The value of these 464,036 ounces of the precious metal was £1,763,336 ($8,584,666), and the average exports of gold from the ports of South Africa amount now to about £430,000 ($2,092,595) each week."

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Under date of May 10, 1899. Consul Sorsby, of San Juan del Norte, writes: "The fruit trust, operating in the West Indies and Central America, the principal associates of which are the Boston Fruit Company, of Boston, Minor C. Keith, of Costa Rica, and others, have entered the banana fields of the department of Zelaya (Bluefields and Rama districts), Nicaragua. Their representative, Mr. J. Lamotte Morgan, arrived at Bluefields on the 28th ultimo, and, going into the heart of the banana district, secured contracts from nearly all


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of the larger planters. Mr. Morgan tells me that it is the purpose of his people to put on a line of steamers immediately, with the view of controlling all the banana trade of Nicaragua. The advent of this new corporation will probably have the effect, at least for the present, of advancing the price of bananas and cheapening freights on incoming and outgoing cargoes. Mr. Morgan states that the freight and passenger service of the new line will be in every respect superior to that of the old company, and it is probable that a small but fast steamer will be run as an auxiliary between Port Limon, Costa Rica, and San Juan del Norte, Bluefields, and Cape Gracias, Nicaragua."

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Consul Nelson, of Bergen, reports that a company has been formed in Telemarken, Eastern Norway, for breeding and raising reindeer on a large scale. At the head of this undertaking is Nils Bohnen, one of the teachers in the people's high school, and for a time he will personally superintend the industry. The company has already bought 2,400 deer for 28,000 kroner ($7,504), and by degrees they will increase the herd to between 3,000 and 4,000 deer. When this number has been reached, the company will be enabled to kill about 1,000 deer every year without diminishing the herd. When slaughtered, a deer is worth about 20 kroner ($7.36), and there are good markets for this meat, especially in France and Belgium. The company also hopes to induce England to purchase it. In order to prevent the glutting of the market during the winter season, a canning plant will be attached to the farm for the purpose of preserving the meat. This hermetic factory will also can red char (a species of small salmon) and ptarmigan. The company controls 50 to 60 square miles of wild mountain land.

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The importation of Russian hogs into Germany is only permitted in the following places in Silesia: Beuthen, Kattowitz, Myslowitz, and Tarnowitz. Consul Erdman, of Breslau, under date of May 13, 1899, reports the number of Russian hogs imported through these border towns as 5,002, the duty being $1.19 per head. Of the total imported, 40 were rejected as being measly and one as being affected with trichinæ. These were destroyed, in accordance with law.

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The department has received from Consul-General Haywood, of Honolulu, under date of May 26, 1899, a copy of a report to the chamber of commerce, recommending that an exhibit of the products of the islands be made at the exposition to be held at Omaha. The exhibit will comprise native fruits and plants, coffee, rice, sugar, etc.; photographs, antiquities, woods, shells, curios, etc.; also a display of the educational institutions of the country, including the handiwork done by seminary girls.

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Consul Plumacher sends from Maracaibo a copy of a recent decree of the Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce of Venezuela, according to which the North American Sucking Company is to be allowed to examine the pearl-beds existing on the coast. In former years, says the consul, the pearl-fisheries on the Spanish main were celebrated, and the products were valuable. Fishing with rakes is prohibited. A report is to be made to the government, and the commissioner, Mr. Garcia, is to receive 600 bolivars ($115.80) per month.

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Ambassador Clayton writes from Mexico, under date of June 8, 1899, in regard to the conversion of the foreign or gold debt of the republic of Mexico. A 5-per-cent. loan has been effected for £23,000,000 ($111,929,500), guaranteed by the customs, redeemable in forty-five years and inconvertible for ten years. The bonds are to be taken in England, Germany, and the United States—the larger part in Germany, on account of the fact that most of the old debt was held by the Germans. The foreign debt formerly earned 6 per cent. interest.

## PERSONALS.

THE coolness in action of great commanders like Marlborough, Wellington, John Nicholson, and Stonewall Jackson has been worth whole battalions in the fighting line. Basil Jackson, who had frequent opportunities of seeing the "Iron Duke" during the hours of the terrible Sunday, says a writer in *The Cornhill Magazine*, has recorded the interesting and characteristic fact that the only sign of nervousness that he remarked in him was that in a dangerous crisis he observed him moving in and out the folds of the powerful field-glass which he carried, and of which he made such admirable use in this and his other campaigns. By the way, English telescopes of the time were far better than the French, and it was looked upon as a prize when one of them fell into their hands. In one of Wellington's battles against Soult he was able to read the very able general's intentions by his gestures to an aide-de-camp, and accordingly took prompt measures to counteract his plans; and years afterward, when they were both old men, he astonished the Marshal by telling him how he had defeated him. Captain Shaw, later on Sir James Shaw Kennedy, gives another example of the Duke's astonishing coolness. Near the close of the day, about 7 P.M. he galloped up to the Duke, then directing the defense being made by Maitland's Guards, with the momentous news that his line, the right center, was open for the whole space between Halket's and Kemp's brigades. All that the Duke replied was: "I shall order the Brunswick troops to the spot, and other troops besides; go you, and get all the German troops of the division on the spot that you can, and all the guns you can find"; and so he did. The Duke himself led five battalions of the Brunswickers into the gap, and with the charmed life which he bore on the great day, when these young and untried troops staggered under the fierce fire they encountered, and the vigorous onset of the French, he threw himself among them, and by voice and gestures rallied them into the fighting line. And then, his dangerous duty done to his right center, he galloped back farther to his right to prepare for the storm just about to break—Napoleon's final effort with his Guard, which he only employed in his battles in some great crisis of the struggle.

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IN an article on the family of Gen. Joseph E. Wheeler (in *The New Voice*), Mary C. Francis says of the little Southern soldier:

"The unassuming hero of two wars I found even more shy and reticent than he had been represented; in fact, he is painfully so to the ambitious interviewer. Absolutely nothing can be drawn out of him about himself. The instant he scents the personal note he retreats to impenetrable jungles of silence, and there he stays until the conversational wind blows to general quarters again. In cautiously referring to the unpardonable Charleston incident I assured him that it could not have occurred in any Northern city. His deep-set eyes looked at me straight and gravely, lit up in comprehension; then he bowed silently. It was the reserve of dignity and self-centered power.

"One subject there is which is likely to draw forth an expression of opinion from the general at any time, and that is the now-exploded statement that he ever was guilty of disobedience of orders at the battle of Las Guasimas, and also that on the evening of the 2d of July he advocated retreat. These two charges, made in a book on the war by a well-known newspaper man, were the cause for special analysis and contradiction by General Wheeler in his report to the War Department on the conduct of the Santiago campaign, and no one can read it and remain in ignorance of the truth.

"When the Fifth Army Corps landed in Cuba with General Shafter in command, Maj.-Gen. Joseph Early Wheeler was second in command, and ranked in the following order Brigadier-Generals

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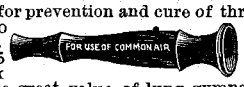


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Kent, Hawkins, Sumner, Bates, Young, Lawton, and Chaffee. General Wheeler was the only officer in Cuban waters who was a major-general, and as the senior officer on shore much was naturally left to his discretion. While avoiding any extended discussion of the matter, General Wheeler expressed himself briefly and unmistakably on these two points. 'As General Shafter was my superior, I can only refer to his own statements, made time and again, and especially to some members of Congress in the military committee of the House, speaking of my conduct of the Las Guasimas fight in the most complimentary terms, and adding that the Las Guasimas fight had a very important and beneficial effect upon the entire campaign. I was also in receipt of letters from many officers, including Governor Roosevelt, explicitly denying both of these assertions. The statement that on the night of the 2d of July I was in favor of retreat is absolutely false.' I was most emphatic against retreat from the time we took San Juan Hill to July 16, when Santiago surrendered. Colonel Roosevelt in his report of the campaign said: "A very few words with General Wheeler reassured us about retiring. He had been through too much heavy fighting in the Civil War to regard the present fight as very serious. He was second in command, and to him more than any other man was due the prompt abandonment of the proposal to fall back.

"'These are scarcely questions for controversy now,' added the general, with a modest smile. 'The war is over, and continued accusation and denial are not good for the public mind.'"

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LABOUCHERE, according to *The Argonaut*, tells an amusing story of how he did a good turn for a legal friend, who, altho accustomed to address juries and judges, was afraid of the House of Commons. "One day, walking home with him," says Labouchere, "I told him that he should get over this curious dread. A matter was coming under discussion which involved a good deal of law. I said to him: 'If you like, I will get up and speak against the government view. You must jeer at me. I will complain of this, and suggest that as you are an eminent lawyer you should express your objections articulately; then you—having prepared your speech—must get up and crush me.' This was arranged. When I laid down the law, he laughed. I looked indignant. I went on; he uttered sarcastic 'Hear, hears.' On this I protested, sat down, and invited him to reply to me. He got up and made an excellent speech."

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IF it be asked what is Wesley's supreme title to fame, the answer, we think, says the London *Spectator*, would be that he arrested the moral and spiritual decline of England, and that he was the chief agent in the renewal of her inward and spiritual life. Tho the story has been often told, we doubt whether any person who has either no vivid imagination or no very intimate acquaintance with the history of the time can realize how rotten was the condition of England in the middle of the last century. There seemed to be scarcely a healthy piece of social tissue. An agnostic Whiggism had degraded the church from a spiritual organization into a mere political mechanism; it had, as Cowper later on put it, made—

"The symbols of atoning grace
An office key, a picklock to a place."

The hungry sheep looked up and were not fed: half the parishes in England were void of spiritual life; many were sunk in the lowest vice without restraint or reproof. The governing classes were perhaps even feebler and more corrupt than in the reign of the second Charles. Sir George Trevelyan, in his admirable work on the American Revolution, has shown how England's failure in her struggle with her colonies was in no small degree due to her immorality and corruption; and that was when a distinct movement upward had begun. What must have been the condition a quarter of a century before? It seemed as tho all the purity and earnestness of the English-speaking folk must henceforth be sought on the other side of the Atlantic, where simple and healthy Puritan life had made its home. The new industry, ill understood and unregulated, was making slaves of the poor, while the rich were living in practical atheism, and to sneer at religion was the part of a man of fashion. Englishmen were being enriched by slavery and the slave trade, to the horrors of which they were utterly callous. Gibbon and Adam Smith have described for us the learned ignorance and blank indifference of the universities, Horace Walpole has given us an insight into the lives of the upper classes and the morals (or no-morals) of public men. It seemed as tho English society were doomed to decadence.

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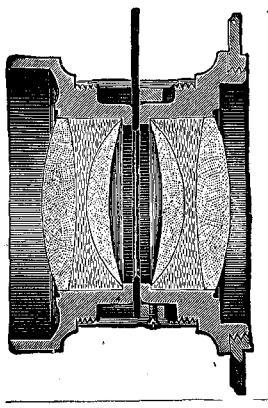
I AM sure, says a writer in *The Pall Mall Magazine*, very many of my readers will be glad to hear that, notwithstanding the enormous amount of business with which she has to deal, the Queen is to a large extent her own housekeeper. The first thing every morning a paper of suggestions from the clerk of the kitchen is placed before her, from which in her own hand she orders the ménus of the day, both for herself and such of her grandchildren as may be with her. These ménus are at once sent to the kitchens, gardens, and other departments concerned, to obtain the viands required; and their contents duly entered, together with the quantities of materials used, in the books which are kept in the royal kitchen. The Queen's chef receives a salary of £500 per annum, and has as satellites four master cooks, two yeomen of the kitchen, two assistant cooks, two roasting cooks, six apprentices, and six kitchen-maids, besides pantrymen and other lesser lights. In addition to the great kitchen at Windsor there are the greenroom for vegetables, and the confectionery and pastry kitchen. This last is a most important department, controlled by a confectioner with six assistants, and fitted in the most complete manner. All her Majesty's favorite cakes, biscuits, pastry, etc., are made here and sent by special messengers several times a week to whichever of her residences the court may be staying at. All stores at Windsor are under proper supervision, no materials being served out without proper requisition signed by the head of the department concerned. Not a bag of dog-biscuits can even be ordered for the kennels unless on the proper printed form. In fact, the whole vast establishment is practically as methodically conducted as any great London business. This method, which was evolved by her Majesty and the late Prince Consort out of the chaos which descended from the days of George IV., entirely does away with waste, extravagance, and the abominable perquisite system, and moreover enables her Majesty to exercise that wise control over her finances which enables her to keep the grandest establishment on relatively the smallest royal income in Europe.

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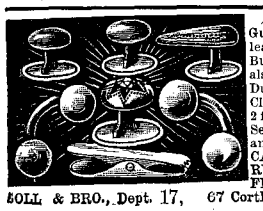

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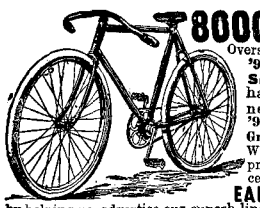

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## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**The Test.**—FRIEND: "How do you like your new teacher, Freddy?"

FREDDY: "I don't know; I haven't misbehaved any yet."—*Puck.*

**Gone.**—HER FATHER (from the head of the stairs: "Ethel, is that young man gone?"

ETHEL (in an ecstatic stage whisper): "Awfully, papa."—*Tid-Bits.*

**Then it Began.**—"Me ould mon an' yer ould mon fought soide by soide, Larry." "Maybe they did, Dinny; but Oi'll bet me ould mon wuz on top."—*Chicago News.*

**Aha!**—"It is my experience," she said thoughtlessly, "that the kissing-bug is misnamed." Then some one said, "Why, Ethel!" and she blushed.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

**Possible Reason.**—DOCTOR PUFFER: "Fact is, it's hard for me to keep track of all my patients."

FOGG: "Yes, seeing that when a man dies his name is dropped from the directory."—*Boston Transcript.*

**Great Truth.**—"Advice," said Uncle Eben, "is hard to manage. If you gives it away you doesn't git no benefit, an' if you sells it you's gwineter spile de quality tryin' to please customers."—*Washington Star.*

**Professional Sarcasm.**—YOUNG DOCTOR: "Congratulate me, old man. I'm just preparing to visit my first patient."

YOUNG LAWYER: "Good. I'll go with you. Perhaps he hasn't made his will."—*Chicago News.*

**Foxy Dog.**—FIRST TRAMP (in the road): "Why don't you go in? The dog's all right. Don't you see him waggin' his tail?"

SECOND TRAMP: "Yes; and he's growling at the same time. I dunno which end to believe."—*Tid-Bits.*

**Continuous Performance.**—"I spent the whole day to-day helping Julia buy a hat."

"What kind of a hat did she choose?"

"Oh, this was only the first day; she never makes up her mind till after the third day."—*Chicago Record.*

**Thoughtful Girl.**—"Are you going to the seashore, Mabel?" "No, I'm afraid not." "But you are making a bathing-suit." "Yes, it is better to be ready and not go than to go and not be ready." *Chicago Record.*

**A Wise Woman.**—MRS. NEWED: "Oh, Jack! The cook was in such an angry mood to-day I thought it best to call in a policeman."

NEWED (astounded): "What! To arrest her?"

MRS. NEWED: "Oh, no—to pacify her."—*Brooklyn Life.*

**A Boy's Query.**—"You have only had half of the poodle clipped, mamma," said little Tommy. "Yes, Tommy." Tommy thought a moment and asked: "Is it so that the warm end of the dog can enjoy the coolness of the other end all the more?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

**His Rebellion.**—"They say Buxton and his wife have separated." "Yes. They expect to be divorced in a little while." "What's the trouble?" "Oh, they quarreled because she refused to go away for the summer unless he went along."—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

**To Tease.**—"Freddy," said the teacher, "you have spelled the word 'rabbit' with two 't's.' You must leave one of them out." "Yes, ma'am," replied Freddy; "which one?"—*Tit-Bits.*

**English.**—SHE (who did not know they were to meet): "Why, Mr. Brown, this is a pleasant surprise!"

HE (who did): "I can't altogether say that it is so to me, Miss Jones."—*Punch.*

**Late Style in Waves.**—"Just look, Aunt Mary," shouted blue-eyed Mabel, as she pointed out of the stateroom window on the first morning out—"just look at the water; it is all covered with flounces!"—*Harper's Bazar.*

**No Joke.**—UNCLE SAM: "Don't you think I'm getting more like you every day?"

JOHN BULL: "You are, my boy, and I'm only afraid of one thing."

UNCLE SAM: "What's that?"

JOHN BULL: "We may grow so much alike that we will love the same things."—*Life.*

**Should Read Cautiously.**—"The end of that detective story startled me——" "You shouldn't jump at conclusions."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

**A Deceiver.**—"Hawkins is very fond of his horse, isn't he?" "Why no; he hates him." "That's queer. I saw him riding in the park the other day and he had his arms about the animal's neck."—*Tid-Bits.*

**Those Loving Girls.**—TODDY: "Jennie tells me young Woodby proposed to her last night."

VIOLA: "I don't think I know him. Is he well off?"

TODDY: "He certainly is. She refused him."—*Chicago News.*

**Naturally.**—"How much sugar do you put in your gooseberry pie, Mrs. Wiggins?" "Well, between you and me, Mrs. Higgins, I don't put in any; them boarders o' mine allus puts in such an awful lot theirselves."—*Puck.*

**Gloomy Future.**—"James," said his mother, "I have told you four times now to stop making that racket." "Five times, mamma," replied the youth, who has a great future before him in the exact sciences.—*Philadelphia North American.*

**Assimilation.**—"What we want to do," said the earnest patriot, "is to take hold of these Filipinos and extend to them the blessings of our civilization." "Well," answered the Kentuckian from the Green River region, "ain't that what we're doing right now? Ain't we right in among 'em shooting just as quick and straight as we know how?"—*Washington Star.*

**No Escape.**—When the freckled girl took a seat directly across the car from the bright child, the others were oppressed with forebodings. But they had not long to remain in suspense. "There's a complexion with a pattern in it!" exclaimed the bright child almost at once. Hereupon the others breathed more freely, for it was likely that the worst was over.—*Detroit Journal.*


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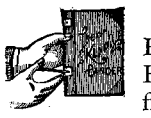
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**Taking Her In.**—"When will your new frocks be done, Amelia?" "I don't know; my dressmaker is very reserved, and has not yet taken me into her confidence."—*Chicago News.*"

**Sound.**—FRED: "And what do you think of my argument, Will?"
WILL: "Sound—most certainly sound."
FRED: "And what else?"
WILL: "Nothing else—merely sound."—*Tid-Bits.*

**Made a Hit.**—"Spouter says he dreamed he was making a great speech last night, and got so wrought up that he tumbled out of bed." "I see. He took the floor."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

**Uncivil Service.**—"Th' trouble is," said the janitor philosopher, "that thor's altogether too much civil service in the gover'mint, an' altogether too loittle in th' cars an' in some hotils."—*Chicago Times.*

**His Preference.**—BROWN: "Did you ever try to reduce weight? I think if you took more exercise and drank no beer you could knock off twenty pounds."
SCHMIDT: "Vell, I vould radder be happy dan shkinny."—*Puck.*

**The Power of Habit.**—"How are you getting on with your automobile?" asked Miss Cayenne. "Well," answered Willie Wishington, "I can run the machine all right, but it will be a long time before I can get over saying 'geddup' and 'whoa' to it."—*Washington Star.*

**That's All.**—"Mrs. Young says she has solved the servant problem." "She's a genius! What's the solution?" "Why, she says all you've got to do is never find any fault, submit to everything, do as you're told, keep out of the way, and pay good wages, with privileges, and you won't have a bit of trouble."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

## Current Events.

*Monday, July 31.*

—Secretary **Alger issues a statement** in reply to newspaper criticisms.

—Three new cases of **yellow fever** and one death are reported at the Hampton Soldiers' Home.

—Admiral **Sampson brings suit** in the District of Columbia Supreme Court for prize-money in behalf of the officers and men of his fleet.

—The **Filipinos attack Calamba,** a town captured last week by General Hall.

—**Street mobs in Cleveland** are dispersed by troops and some arrests are made; the strikers are extending the boycott.

—**Sir Julian Pauncefote,** British Ambassador to the United States, has been elevated to the peerage.

—Col. **du Paty de Clam is released** from prison.

*Tuesday, August 1.*

—**Elihu Root takes the oath of office** as Secretary of War.

—The boycott by the **trolley strikers in Cleveland** is pressed with renewed vigor.

—William Waldorf Astor is naturalized as a British subject.

—The **Kaiser's yacht** *Meteor* **wins the Queen's cup** at the Cowes regatta.

—The **court-martial of General Toral** for surrendering Santiago is held in Madrid.

—**The Belgian cabinet resigns.**

*Wednesday, August 2.*

—Ex-Secretary of War **Alger arrives at his home in Detroit** and is enthusiastically welcomed.

—**Iowa Republicans** renominate Gov. L. M. Shaw.

—**Maryland Democrats** nominate John W. Smith for governor.

—Roland D. **Molineaux pleads "not guilty"** when arraigned on the indictment charging him with the murder of Mrs. Adams.

—Four of the **assassins of the late President Heureaux,** of San Domingo, have been captured and shot.

—The **Scandinavian Inter-Parliamentary Peace Congress** is opened at Christiania.

*Thursday, August 3.*

—The President directs "that the **census of Cuba** be taken as speedily as possible."

—The **yellow fever situation** at the Hampton Soldiers' Home is reported improved; there are no new cases and no deaths.

An **insurrection breaks out in San Domingo** in the support of Jiminez, who aspires to the presidency.

—**President Roca, of Argentina,** and his cabinet sail for Brazil, for the purpose "of inviting the presidents of Brazil, Uruguay, and Chile to a conference on the questions of reducing armaments and an alliance of the four republics."

—The Russian Government publishes a **review of the Peace Conference,** declaring that "the results of the Conference have fully come up to the expectations of the Government."

—The British **cup challenger** *Shamrock* sails from the Clyde for America.

*Friday, August 4.*

—A serious **rebellion of the Yaqui Indians** in Mexico is causing destruction of life and property.

—**Sir Wilfred Laurier,** the Canadian Premier, declines an invitation to visit Chicago on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the Federal Building, "because of the harsh tone of the American press relative to the Alaskan boundary question."

—The **cruiser New Orleans** is sent to San Domingo.

*Saturday, August 5.*

—The Argentine minister to the United States denies the reports that **South and Central American republics** are intending an alliance against this country.

—Ex-Governor Altgeld announces that **"silver will not be made a paramount issue** of the Democratic platform."

—The steamer *Saturnus*, coasting under the American flag, is captured and **burned by insurgent Filipinos.**

—Admiral **Dewey arrives at Naples.**

—The Transvaal Government accepts the British proposal for a joint inquiry into the **grievances of the Uitlanders.**

*Sunday, August 6.*

—By the collapse of a slip at the Bar Harbor ferry, Me., **twenty-six persons are drowned.**

—**Jiminez,** the Dominican revolutionist, returns to Havana.


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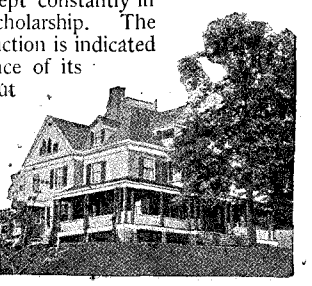

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## CHESS.

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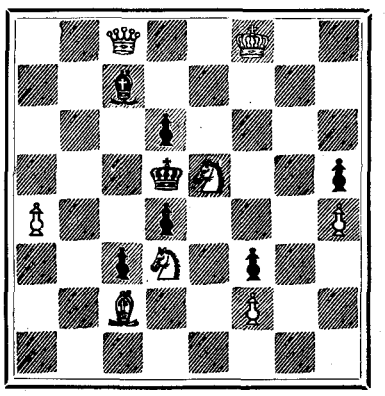
### Problem 404.

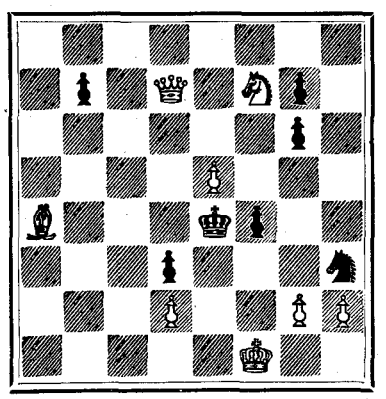
BY O. NEMO, VIENNA.
A Prize-Taker.
Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.
**White mates in two moves.**

### Problem 405.

BY K. TRAXLER, VESELI.
Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.
**White mates in three moves.**

### Solution of Problems.

No. 398.
Key-move, Q—K Kt 8.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W.Va.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; H. L. Maury, Butte, Mon.; J. H. Mimms, St. Albans, Vt.; W. H. Philbin, Archbald, Pa.; J. F. Dunn, Walhalla, S. C.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; J. Astrom, Milwaukee; C. F. McMullan, Madison C. H., Va.; H. A. Horwood, Hoboken, N. J.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; G. W. S-V., Canton, Miss.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; the Rev. S. Weston-Jones, Windsor, N. S.; Dr. C. S. Minnich, Palmer, Neb; Dr. R. W. Parsons, Sing Sing, N. Y.; W. S. Lassell, Fawn Grove, Pa.; F. Rhodes, Center, Ind.; M. Crown, Waco, Tex.; J, L. Lockett, Jr., Austin, Tex.; R. D. F., Cincinnati; Dr. L. A. Le Mieux, Seymour, Wis.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; C. E. Lloyd, Washington C. H., Ohio; J. J. Post, Ordway, Neb.

Comments: "Very fine"—M. W. H.; "Strung on a silken string" (Seidenschnur)—I. W. B.; "Easy problem, hard name"—F. H. J.; "A bloodless victory. Very good"—F. S. F.; "A neat two-mover"—C. F. P.; "Fine production"—J. G. L.; "Very neat and clear problem"—W. R. C.; "A great surprise"—S. W-J.; "Perplexing"—M. C.; "Mate clean and pure; no duals. One of the prettiest 2-ers I have over seen"—L. A. L. M.

No. 399.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Q—K Kt sq / Kt x Q | 2. R—B2 / B x Kt | 3. B—B 6, mate |
| | 2. ..... / Any other | 3. B—B 5, mate |
| 1. ..... / B x Kt | 2. B—B 5 ch / K- **K sq** | 3. Q—Kt 8, mate |
| | 2. ... / K x R | 3. Q—K R sq, mate |
| 1. ..... / B—Kt 2 | 2. B—B 5 ch / K x R (must) | 3. Q—B 5, mate |
| 1. ..... / P—Kt 8(Q) | 2. R x Q 6 ch / K x Kt (must) | 3. Q—B 5, mate |

Other variations depend on those given.

Solution received from M. W. H., I. W. B., F. H. J., C. R. O., F. S. F., C. F. P., J. G. L., Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S., H. L. M., J. H. M.

Comments: "A great problem"—M. W. H.; "Triple extract of Scandinavian ingenuity"—I. W. B.; "Occult, dark, mysterious. Designed to trouble experienced solvers"—F. H. J.; "A strong work—hard to capture"—F. S. F.; "A hard nut to crack"—J. G. L.; "Abounds in natural hazards"—J. H. M.

A number of our solvers fell into the trap set with Q—B 2, not seeing that the K B would spring it. For instance:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Q—B 2 / B x Kt | 2. Q—B 4 ch / K—K sq | 3. Q x B mate (?) |

Not this time; for B—Q sq.

E. G. Harrison, San Francisco, got 396 and 397. Prof. C. D S., Dr. R. W. P., R. D F., J. J. P., and D. E. Thomas, Center, Ind., got 396. J. H. M. should be credited with 395, and the Rev. S. W-J. with 394. J. F. D. sends solution of 379 and 383.

### End-Game Studies.

No. 5.

(From *Wiener Schachzeitung*.)

The following position occurred in a game played in the Wiener Schach-Club, between Eduard Hamlisch (Black) and Dr. Gustav Zeissl (White):

WHITE (4 pieces): K on Q 4; Ps on K Kt 4, K R 3, Q B 4.

BLACK (4 pieces): K on Q Kt 5; Ps on K Kt 4, K R 5, Q Kt 3.

White to play. What result?

### Solution of First End-Game Study (July 8).

1...., K—B 2!; 2 R—Kt 2 (must), R—B sq ch; 3 R—Kt 8, B—B 6 ch; 4 P—B 6, R—K B sq; and a Draw is inevitable, for R x R is useless. and White can not take R from K B file.

### Our Correspondence Tourney.

FOURTEENTH GAME OF THE FINALS.

Falkbeer Counter Gambit.

| V. BRENT, New Orleans. *White.* | O. E. WIGGERS, Nashville. *Black.* |
|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 |
| 2 P—K B 4 | P—Q 4 |
| 3 P x Q P | P—K 5 |
| 4 P—Q 3 | Kt—K B 3 |
| 5 Kt—Q B 3 | B—Q Kt 5 |
| 6 B—Q 2 | P—K 6 |
| 7 B x P | Castles |
| 8 B—Q 2 | R—K sq ch |
| 9 Q Kt—K 2 | Kt x P |
| 10 B x B | Kt x B |
| 11 Q—Q 2 | Q—Q 5 |
| 12 Castles | Kt x R P ch |
| 13 K—Kt sq | Q—R 5 |
| 14 P—Q B 3 | B—K 3 |
| 15 Kt—Q 4 | B—Q 4 |
| 16 P—Q B 4 | Kt—Kt 5 |
| 17 P—Q Kt 3 | Q—R 6 |
| 18 Q—Kt 2 | Q x Q ch |
| 19 K x Q | P—Q B 4 |
| 20 Kt—Kt 5 | B—K 3 |
| 21 Kt—B 7 | Q Kt—B 3 |
| 22 Kt x Q R | R x Kt |
| 23 P—R 3 | R—Q sq |
| 24 R—R 2 | P—Q Kt 4 |
| 25 P—K Kt 4 | P—B 3 |
| 26 K R—Q 2 | Kt—Q 5 |

| V. BRENT. *White.* | O. E. WIGGERS. *Black.* |
|---|---|
| 27 P—B 5 | B—B 2 |
| 28 B—Kt 2 | R—Kt sq |
| 29 Kt—K 2 | P—Q R 4 |
| 30 Kt x Kt | P x Kt |
| 31 R—Q B sq | P—R 3 |
| 32 R—Q R sq | P—R 5 |
| 33 P x R P | P x R P |
| 34 R x P | Kt x P ch |
| 35 K—B 2 | Kt—Kt 7 |
| 36 R—R 8 | R x R |
| 37 B x R | Kt x P |
| 38 R x P | Kt—K 4 |
| 39 P—R 4 | K—R sq |
| 40 K—Q 2 | K—Kt sq |
| 41 K—K 3 | B—R 7 |
| 42 K—B 4 | Kt—B 2 |
| 43 R—R 4 | B—Kt 6 |
| 44 R—Kt 4 | B—R 7 |
| 45 R—Kt 8 ch | K—R 2 |
| 46 B—B 6 | Kt—K 4 |
| 47 P—Kt 5 | R P x P |
| 48 P x P | B—B 2 |
| 49 B—K 4 | B—R 4 |
| 50 R—K B 8 | B—B 2 |
| 51 R x B | Kt x R |
| 52 P—Kt 6 ch | K—Kt sq |
| 53 B—Q 5 | Resigns |

### Games from the London Tourney.

A FINE SPECIMEN OF LASKER'S PLAY.

French Defense.

| TSCHIGORIN. *White.* | LASKER. *Black.* | TSCHIGORIN. *White.* | LASKER. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 3 | 23 Kt—K 3 | B—K sq |
| 2 Q—K 2 | Kt—Q B 3 | 24 K R-Q sq | B—B 2 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | P—K 4 (a) | 25 P—B 4 (e) | P—B 3 |
| 4 P-K Kt 3 | Kt—B 3 | 26 R—B 2 (f) | B—Q 5 |
| 5 B—Kt 2 | B—B 4 | 27 R(Q sq)-Q B sq | Q—B 2 |
| 6 P—Q 3 | P—Q 3 | 28 Kt—Q sq | Q—R 4 |
| 7 B—Kt 5 | P—K R 3 | 29 Kt—B 3 | P—Q Kt 4 |
| 8 B x Kt | Q x B | 30 P—Kt 3 | R—Q 2 |
| 9 Kt—Q 5 | Q—Q sq | 31 P x P (g) | R P x P |
| 10 P—Q B 3 | Kt—K 2 | 32 Kt-Q 5 (h) | K—Kt 2 |
| 11 Kt x Kt | Q x Kt | 33 P-K Kt 4 | R (Q 2)—Q sq |
| 12 Castles | B—Q 2 | 34 Kt-K 7 (i) | B x P |
| 13 P—K B 4 | Castles (Q R) | 35 Kt x R (k) | R x Kt |
| 14 Kt—B 3 | B—Kt 3 (b) | 36 Q—Q 2 (l) | Q—R 6 |
| 15 K R-B sq | P—K B 3 | 37 R—R sq | R—Q R sq |
| 16 K—Kt sq | K R—K sq | 38 R—R 2 | B x P ch (m) |
| 17 P—B 5 (c) | B—R 5 | 39 R x B | Q—Kt 6 ch |
| 18 R—B sq | K—Kt sq | 40 K-B sq (n) | R x R |
| 19 Kt—Q 2 | P—Q R 3 (d) | 41 Q x R | B—K 6 ch |
| 20 B—B 3 | B—R 2 | 42 Q-Q 2 (o) | Q x P |
| 21 P—K R 4 | R—Q B sq | 43 Resigns. | |
| 22 Kt—B 4 | KR—Q sq | | |

*Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny, in The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

(a) The play leads to an open game, rather favorable to Black, since the White Queen is hardly well placed. Tschigorin's second move, Q—K 2, is inferior to the usual play, P—Q 4.

(b) Necessary, since White threatened P—Q 4, and it is important for Black to maintain the K P.

(c) Hardly good for it relieves the Black center and prevents White from getting his Bishop into play.

(d) White threatened Kt—B 4 and Kt x B, which would have equalized the position.

(e) This move materially weakens the White position. Better, it seems, was P—Q 4, followed eventually by P—Q 5.

(f) Kt—B 2, followed eventually by P—Q 4, was, perhaps, better. The text move enables Black to play B—Q 5, and both Bishops will be placed to the best advantage.

(g) He should have played Kt—Q sq and Kt—Kt 2.

(h) A neat but ineffective move.

(i) The play would be very forcible were it not for the brilliant and decisive answer Black had on hand.

(k) There was no better play.

(l) He could not maintain the exchange. Had he played R—Q 2, then B—B 2, followed eventually by Q—Kt 5.

(m) Brilliant and sound.

(n) Had he played R—Kt 2, which was, perhaps, better, Black would have answered B x R, followed by Q x P ch and Q x B.

(o) R—Q 2 would have been answered by Q x Q, followed by Q x R ch and Q—Kt 8 mate.

THE WORLD AGAINST THE FRENCH.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

| LASKER. *White.* | JANOWSKI. *Black.* | LASKER. *White.* | JANOWSKI. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—Q 4 | P—Q 4 | 29 R—K 8 | R (Kt 3)-Kt 2 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | P—K 3 | 30 K—Kt 2 | Q—Q 2 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | P—Q R 3 | 31 Q—K 3 | R—K 2 |
| 4 P x P | P x P | 32 R x R | R x R |
| 5 Q—Kt 3 | P—Q B 3 | 33 Q—K B 3 | Kt—Kt 3 |
| 6 Kt—B 3 | B—Q 3 | 34 K—B sq | R—B 2 |
| 7 B—Kt 5 | B—K 2 | 35 P—B 5 | B—Q sq |
| 8 B—B 4 | Kt—B 3 | 36 Kt—Kt 3 | Kt—R 5 |
| 9 P—K 3 | Q Kt—Q 2 | 37 Q—B 4 | Q—K 2 |
| 10 B—Q 3 | Castles | 38 Q—K 3 | B—B 2 |
| 11 Castles | Kt—R 4 | 39 R—K sq | Q x Q |
| 12 Q—B 2 | Kt x B | 40 R x Q | B—Kt 3 |
| 13 B x P(ch) | K—R sq | 41 Kt—K 2 | B—B 2 |
| 14 P x Kt | P—K Kt 3 | 42 P—B 3 | K—B sq |
| 15 B x P | P x B | 43 K—B 2 | R—K 2 |
| 16 Q x P | R—B 3 | 44 R x R | K x R |
| 17 Q—R 5 ch | K—Kt 2 | 45 P—B 4 | B—R 4 |
| 18 Kt—K 5 | Kt—B sq | 46 Kt—B sq | B—Kt 3 |
| 19 P—K Kt 3 | B—K B 4 | 47 Kt—Kt 3 | K—B 3 |
| 20 K R-K sq | R—Kt 3 | 48 K—Kt 3 | Kt x P ch |
| 21 Kt—B 7 | K x Kt | 49 P x Kt | K x P |
| 22 Q x B ch | B—B 3 | 50 K—B 3 | B—B 2 |
| 23 Q R-Q sq | Q—Q 3 | 51 Kt—B 5 | P—Kt 3 |
| 24 P—K Kt 4 | K—Kt sq | 52 Kt x P | B—Q 3 |
| 25 R—K 3 | R—Q sq | 53 P—Q R 4 | K—K 3 |
| 26 Kt—K 2 | R—Q 2 | 54 P—Kt 4 | K—B 4 |
| 27 P—K R 3 | R—K B 2 | 55 P—R 5 | P—Kt 4 |
| 28 Q—Q 3 | B—R 5 | 56 Kt—B 5 | B x P |
| | | 57 Kt—Q 7 | Resigns. |

President Hadley, of Yale, played Chess when he was nine years old, and, better Chess than he does now.

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